

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: August 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.M.T.)

AUGUST 1, 1944

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1933-42	1943	Ind. Aug. 1, 1944	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated July 1, 1944	Aug. 1, 1944
Corn, all.....bu.	25.8	32.5	30.0	2,369,384	3,076,159	2,980,136	2,929,117
Wheat, all..... "	14.1	16.5	18.6	760,199	836,298	1,127,822	1,132,105
Winter..... "	15.0	15.6	18.8	570,675	529,606	793,086	786,124
All spring.... "	12.2	18.5	18.2	189,524	306,692	334,736	345,981
Durum..... "	11.2	17.0	16.5	27,413	36,204	36,051	36,690
Other spring. "	12.4	18.7	18.4	162,112	270,488	298,685	309,291
Oats..... "	28.6	29.8	29.9	1,028,280	1,143,867	1,183,236	1,187,809
Barley..... "	21.7	21.9	23.2	256,350	322,187	301,811	293,703
Rye..... "	11.7	11.1	11.9	40,446	30,781	29,362	27,565
Buckwheat..... "	16.9	17.5	16.9	7,020	8,830	--	9,045
Flaxseed..... "	7.7	8.9	8.6	17,180	52,008	26,541	26,462
Rice..... "	48.1	46.7	46.6	49,626	70,025	70,052	68,858
Sorghums for grain..... "	13.4	15.5	17.5	65,362	103,168	--	147,084
Hay, all tame..ton	1.32	1.43	1.38	75,320	87,264	85,524	83,453
Hay, wild..... "	.81	.92	1.00	9,788	12,279	13,452	13,870
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.... "	1.20	1.42	1.33	23,759	29,238	28,638	28,279
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.02	2.17	2.22	27,765	32,465	32,146	31,892
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag 2/	859	880	914	15,133	21,123	19,358	19,754
Peas, dry field." 2/	1,153	1,367	1,288	3,148	10,870	9,808	9,226
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	17.1	18.1	16.5	68,771	195,762	--	178,558
Peanuts 3/.....lb.	734	610	679	1,341,811	2,199,960	--	2,331,895
Potatoes.....bu.	120.1	139.9	127.9	362,912	464,656	399,116	385,295
Sweetpotatoes... "	84.3	81.7	79.1	67,182	72,572	66,393	65,253
Tobacco.....lb.	908	966	959	1,388,967	1,399,935	1,484,494	1,616,498
Sugarcane for sugar & seed...ton	18.8	20.6	20.3	5,329	6,510	6,166	6,166
Sugar beets..... "	11.8	11.9	12.2	10,094	6,522	7,227	7,303
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 273	2/ 278	2/ 364	40	32	--	63
Hops.....lb.	1,158	1,297	1,323	4/39,024	42,297	48,960	48,430
Condition Aug. 1 (Pct.)							
Apples, commercial crop 5/.....bu.	6/ 60	50	67	4/6/122,378	89,050	122,268	125,643
Peaches..... "	61	38	70	4/ 57,618	4/42,180	69,201	71,316
Pears..... "	63	53	66	4/ 28,559	4/24,585	27,733	28,410
Grapes 7/.....ton	77	86	83	4/ 2,371	2,973	2,652	2,722
Pecans.....lb.	6/ 49	51	56	92,010	128,949	--	132,763
Pasture.....	68	82	72	--	--	--	--
Soybeans.....	78	82	77	--	--	--	--
Cowpeas.....	73	73	67	--	--	--	--

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Picked and threshed. 4/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 5/ See footnote on table by States. 6/ Short-time average. 7/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1944

(Continued)

CROP	Harvested		ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)	
	Average 1933-42	1943	For harvest, 1944	1944 Percent of 1943
Corn, all	92,355	94,790	97,519	102.9
Wheat, all	53,706	50,554	60,884	120.4
Winter	38,163	33,952	41,864	123.3
All spring	15,544	16,602	19,020	114.6
Durum	2,377	2,130	2,218	104.1
Other spring	13,166	14,472	16,802	116.1
Oats	35,597	38,449	39,664	103.2
Barley	11,485	14,702	12,668	86.2
Rye	3,344	2,777	2,325	83.7
Buckwheat	416	505	535	105.9
Flaxseed	2,048	5,867	3,079	52.5
Rice	1,036	1,500	1,477	98.5
Sorghums for grain	4,655	6,637	8,400	126.6
Cotton <u>1/</u>	28,189	21,942	20,472	93.3
Hay, all tame	57,049	61,016	60,427	99.0
Hay, wild	11,928	13,401	13,904	103.8
Hay, clover & timothy <u>2/</u>	19,936	20,621	21,252	103.1
Hay, alfalfa	13,688	14,983	14,377	96.0
Beans, dry edible	1,756	2,400	2,162	90.1
Peas, dry field	266	795	716	90.1
Soybeans for beans	3,848	10,820	10,853	100.3
Cowpeas <u>3/</u>	3,162	2,266	1,741	76.8
Peanuts <u>4/</u>	1,842	3,607	3,434	95.2
Velvetbeans <u>3/</u>	141	135	106	78.5
Potatoes	3,045	3,322	3,013	90.7
Sweetpotatoes	798	889	824	92.8
Tobacco	1,534	1,449	1,686	116.3
Sorgo for sirup	240	205	189	92.2
Sugarcane for sugar & seed	281	316	304	96.3
Sugarcane for sirup	134	129	133	103.1
Sugar beets	852	548	597	108.9
Broomcorn	295	234	347	148.3
Hops	34	33	37	112.3

- 1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza,
3/ Grown alone for all purposes,
4/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

Joseph A. Becker, Chairman,
J. E. Pallesen, Secretary,

R. K. Smith, C. D. Stevens,
John B. Shepard, Jay G. Diamond,
C. E. Burkhead, L. H. Wiland,
R. Royston, H. R. Walker,
J. H. Peters, J. L. Wilson,
C. D. Palmer, Paul W. Smith.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
August 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1944

Although national prospects for corn, hay, potatoes, and some other crops declined during July as a result of drought or near-drought conditions in a large east central area, growing conditions in most other areas were favorable and aggregate crop production in the United States now seems likely to exceed production last year by 2 or 3 percent and to exceed production in any previous year except 1942. Crop prospects are particularly favorable north and west of a line from Chicago to El Paso. As in 1930, the drought area this year centers in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in parts of those States conditions on August 1 seemed fully as serious as at the same season in 1930, with early corn and gardens ruined, pastures brown and serious local shortages of feed and forage in prospect. Dry weather has also reduced or threatened late crops in a much larger area extending into the Eastern Corn Belt States, Missouri, Arkansas, parts of Texas, and the northern portions of the States from Louisiana to Georgia. Prior to the rains of early August drought was also affecting crops from Virginia northward to southern New England. The present drought, however, followed a period of wet weather and did not materially reduce the yields of small grains or early hay; and in most sections cotton, corn, soybeans, and tobacco could still make nearly full recovery. The drought is, therefore, causing heavy loss to many individual farmers, particularly some livestock producers, but has not yet materially affected crop prospects in the country as a whole.

Wheat was hurt by rust in Nebraska and by wet weather at harvest time in Kansas, but July weather was unusually favorable for spring wheat in Minnesota, North Dakota and the wheat crop is now estimated at 1,132,000,000 bushels which would be 12 percent above production in any past year. This year even the former "Dust Bowl" counties report wheat yields averaging nearly 19 bushels per acre and the United States average of 18.6 bushels per acre has been exceeded only once — in 1942. Corn prospects declined sharply during July in the eastern Corn Belt and in other areas pinched by drought; but in Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota corn is now expected to produce nearly twice the average yield per acre secured during the 1933-42 period, which includes the drought years. Total corn production is now estimated at 2,929,000,000 bushels which would be a large crop although it would be below production in 1943, 1942, 1932 and a few earlier seasons. Late-planted oats were reduced somewhat by drought in the Eastern Corn Belt and by rust in Nebraska and Kansas but these reductions were offset by favorable weather in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. The crop is now estimated at 1,188,000,000 bushels which would be close to the usual production excluding drought seasons.

The quantity of sorghums harvested for grain this season now seems likely to be about 147,000,000 bushels which would be a third more than in any past year. Adding together the expected crops of corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums the indicated production of these feed grains totals 112 million tons, somewhat below the production of 115 million tons last year and far below the record production of 123 million tons in 1942 but a total exceeded only once in earlier years.

Hay production is estimated at 97 million tons. This would be a large crop but it would provide a smaller supply per unit of livestock than has been available in any of the last 6 years and in much of the drought area local shortages and present prices will necessitate some adjustments in the number of cattle kept on individual farms. The reported condition of pastures dropped sharply during July in the drought area and in portions of surrounding States but continued high quite generally from southern Oklahoma and southern Iowa northward. Ranges are reported in somewhat below average condition in the Pacific Coast States and Arizona, about average in Texas and New Mexico, and much above average in other Western States.

PASTURE CONDITION, AUGUST 1, 1944*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43824 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, AUGUST 1, 1943*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43213 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Estimates for food crops include near-record production of rice, beans, dry peas, fruits, vegetables for processing, and truck crops for market but only moderate crops of potatoes and sweetpotatoes. The first cotton estimate of the season pointed to a high yield per acre as the dry weather held the boll weevil in check. Tobacco improved during July and the prospective crop of 1,616 million pounds is one-sixth above average. On August 1, however, late tobacco needed rain in several important States.

Fruit crops made good progress during July and the aggregate tonnage of the 8 major deciduous fruits in prospect for 1944 is now indicated at 3 percent greater than on July 1 -- 21 percent greater than in 1943, 4 percent greater than in 1942 and 9 percent greater than the 10-year (1933-42) average production. Prospective commercial apple production increased 3 percent during July with prospects showing improvement in the major States of Washington, New York and Virginia. Peaches are the third largest crop of record with California Clingstones and Freestones both the largest crops since 1930. Grape production prospects improved in July and total tonnage is now indicated to be 8 percent less than in 1943 record crop but 15 percent greater than average. Pears are about an average crop.

Conditions on August 1 were above average for oranges, grapefruit, lemons, and tangerines in all States. Present condition indicates an aggregate tonnage of citrus fruit from the bloom of 1944 as large or larger than the record 1943-44 production (from the bloom of 1943).

The total prospective fruit supply (citrus and deciduous combined) for the 1944-45 season is 10 to 15 percent greater than production for the 1943-44 season.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET: The prospective aggregate tonnage of commercial truck crops for the fresh market in 1944 remains at about the level indicated on July 1 -- approximately one-fifth above that of 1943 and also one-fifth above the 1933-42 average. The total indicated tonnage showed little change from July 1 to August 1, despite unfavorable weather in much of the eastern part of the country which reduced prospective supplies of a number of summer crops. It now appears that production of cabbage, celery, cucumbers, honeydew melons, lettuce, onions and watermelons, for the entire 1944 season, will exceed July 1 expectations by approximately the amount other crops were reduced. If present prospects are realized, the aggregate tonnage this year will exceed the 1942 record of just above 7 million tons by approximately 12 percent.

Weather during the last half of July was generally unfavorable for summer-season truck crops except in the Mountain States. In most commercial vegetable areas east of the Rockies and in Washington and Oregon on the Pacific Coast, the dryness of early July, which in some areas had reached drought proportions, was further intensified by continuous clear skies and high temperatures through the last half of the month. Precipitation was confined to local areas except in Illinois and Oklahoma where rains were general July 25-27. In contrast, conditions in the Mountain States were quite favorable, with warm weather accelerating growth of late crops. California weather was too cool for normal development and crops were further delayed.

TRUCK CROPS FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING: On August 1 the indicated total tonnage of four important processing crops -- green peas, snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes -- exceeded the aggregate production of these crops in 1943 by 13 percent. Last year, these four crops constituted almost 90 percent of the total production of 11 vegetables for which estimates are made.

A production of 3,209,100 tons of tomatoes for processing is indicated by reports received from canners and manufacturers of tomato products. This tonnage exceeds the 1943 estimated production of 2,659,100 tons by about 21 percent. The August 1 indicated production of sweet corn for processing is 1,221,200 tons.

Production prospects for snap beans were less favorable on August 1 than they were on July 1 and 258,800 tons were forecast. This is 6 percent less tonnage than was expected 30 days earlier in the season -- but it still comes close to the record-high 1943 production of 261,900 tons. The last indicated 1944 production on green peas for processing, based on July 15 conditions, is 402,940 tons. This comes within 2 percent of the 1943 production of 410,670 tons.

Hot, dry weather in sections of the United States where cucumbers are an important crop for pickling purposes has been unfavorable for the growth and development this year. But green lima beans for canning and freezing, beets for canning, and cabbage for kraut escaped serious injury in July and the August 1 conditions of these crops were somewhat better than in 1943 on the corresponding date.

CORN: Despite a slight decline in yield prospects during July, one of the larger corn crops was still in prospect on August 1. Production is indicated at 2,929,117,000 bushels, a decline of 51 million bushels or 2 percent from the July forecast. If realized, this crop would be 147 million bushels or about 5 percent below the large 1943 crop, and 202 million or 6 percent below the record 1942 production. With the exception of these 2 years and 1932, which is closely approximated, this would be the largest corn crop since 1920. The average yield of 30.0 bushels per harvested acre, compares with 30.6 indicated July 1 this year, 32.5 in 1943, and the average of 25.8 bushels.

In a droughty area extending from portions of Ohio River Valley States in a southwesterly direction across Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas, parts of Missouri, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana into east Texas, serious deterioration of corn prospects occurred during July. Also in a smaller coastal area from Massachusetts to Virginia lower yields are in prospect than a month earlier. In sections adjacent to the chief drought area and in southern Minnesota and much of Iowa, prospects were poor to fair, but improving as the result of more favorable weather in late July. In most other sections prospects were good to excellent.

Planted under difficulties of weather and flood, and with varying degrees of delay, the 1944 corn crop has continued to show a wide range in progress, with much of the acreage late. This late planted acreage has not overcome the handicap of its late start and will need at least a normal growing season to reach maturity; an early frost remains a distinct threat. Even in the South the acreage of late corn is greater than usual. Inasmuch as the droughty situation developed at different times in various States the corn situation varies, but for the most part the late corn in the South has made improvement with recent rains. Stands are mostly good and fields have been fairly well cultivated.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Corn Belt prospects, as a whole, changed very little during July. Improvement in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas more than offset deterioration because of the unfavorable conditions in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Prospects in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri showed no change. With normal conditions in the next few weeks the prospect in west North Central States seems likely to be maintained, for there is a good reserve of subsoil moisture. The eastern portion must have good rains to check further deterioration. Insects, including chinch bugs, wire worms, and corn borers, must be reckoned with there also. Stands are uneven in height, but mostly below average. Small portions of the acreage have been cut for forage to supplement dry pastures. All these factors have been considered in the current estimates.

Corn made good progress in most of the North Atlantic region, with the exception of the dry coastal portions of New England, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. Yield prospects improved in New York and western Pennsylvania. Sharp deterioration of corn has resulted from hot, dry weather in central east coast States. In contrast, the situation in the Carolinas and southward improved and with it yield prospects improved or remained unchanged. In South Central States there was sharp deterioration, owing to the droughty condition prevailing through most of July and more rain will be needed in August to maintain prospects even at the present poor level. The exception in this area is found in most of Oklahoma and North Texas, where prospects improved in July.

Improvement occurred in most Western States, though the small Washington and Oregon acreages are not as promising as either a month ago or last year. Irrigated fields are amply supplied with water. The greatest improvement in the West was in Colorado which has more than half the acreage of the region.

WHEAT: The indicated production of all wheat as of August 1 is 1,132,105,000 bushels, maintaining this year's crop as the largest United States wheat crop on record. The decline from July 1 in winter wheat production is a little more than offset by the increase in spring wheat -- netting an increase in all wheat of 4 million bushels. The record 1944 production is 35 percent above last year's crop of 836,298,000 bushels, and 49 percent above the 10-year average of 760 million bushels.

Winter wheat production based on August 1 conditions and harvesting returns is indicated at 786,124,000 bushels, the second highest of record and nearly 50 percent above last year. During July black stem rust appeared in the central to northern Great Plains States, and spread rapidly, favored by the dense growth of wheat, ample moisture and high temperatures. Winter wheat prospects were lowered in Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado and Wyoming. Harvesting has been completed in Texas and most of Oklahoma and was too far advanced in Kansas for the rust to cause much damage. Rains delayed harvesting and caused some lodging in western Kansas and parts of Colorado and to some extent in the Panhandle sections of Texas and Oklahoma. In Minnesota winter wheat was too far advanced when stem rust developed for it to cause much damage, and its northward spread had not reached Montana wheat fields until after the crop was harvested. Even though there was a long lack of rain in July in the Washington, Oregon, Idaho area, winter wheat yields held up well because of the earlier rains and the general advancement of the crop.

The yield per acre of winter wheat, indicated at 18.8 bushels, is a near record, having been exceeded only by the 19.7 bushels in 1942 and 19.0 bushels in 1931. Yields by States were equal to or above last year except in Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa, and Minnesota.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

All spring wheat on August 1 was indicated at 345,981,000 bushels, compared with 334,736,000 bushels a month earlier, 306,692,000 bushels in 1943 and the 1933-42 average of 189,524,000 bushels. In the main spring wheat area comprising the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana, and Washington, which will produce about 95 percent of all spring wheat in 1944, the weather has continued favorable, although it now appears that yields will not equal those of 1943. The increase in 1944 production compared with 1943 is due to a larger planted acreage.

Durum wheat production is indicated at 36,690,000 bushels on August 1, compared with 36,051,000 bushels on July 1 with 36,204,000 bushels in 1943 and the average of 27,413,000 bushels. An average yield per harvested acre of 16.5 bushels for durum wheat was indicated on August 1, compared with 16.3 bushels a month earlier, 17.0 bushels for the 1943 crop and the average of 11.2 bushels. Yields of durum wheat improved during July in Minnesota and North Dakota but declined slightly in South Dakota due mainly to July damage from rust.

Other spring wheat production on August 1 was indicated at 309,291,000 bushels compared with 298,685,000 bushels a month ago, 270,488,000 bushels in 1943 and the average of 162,112,000 bushels. For other spring wheat the August 1 indicated yield of 18.4 bushels compares with 17.8 bushels on July 1 with 18.7 bushels for 1943, and the average of 12.4 bushels.

Harvest of spring wheat in the Eastern, Southern, and Central producing States was mostly completed by August 1, but there was still a considerably large acreage left to be harvested in the important producing Northern Great Plains, and Northern Rocky Mountain States. Spring wheat has not suffered any material damage from rust, but it is too early to judge whether or not some late acreage in the northern sections of the spring wheat area will become infected.

Wheat production by classes shows the greatest increase over last year to be in hard red winter wheat of which the indicated production is 486 million bushels. Soft red winter is next in gain over last year, with production estimated at 233 million bushels. Hard red spring at 271 million bushels shows the most increase over last month of any class; hard red winter declined, while other classes made little change from a month ago.

OATS: Prospects for oats increased slightly during July. Oats production in 1944 is now estimated at 1,187,809,000 bushels, about 4 percent more than the 1943 crop of 1,143,867,000 bushels and 16 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average production. Hot, dry weather during July in an area extending south and west from Ohio and Kentucky did not give the relatively late planted 1944 oats crop, much of which was planted 10 days to 3 weeks later than usual, an opportunity to mature properly. Reduced yields from July 1 prospects in this area were offset by favorable conditions in most of the spring wheat area. In Nebraska and to a lesser extent in neighboring States, yields of oats were seriously reduced by black stem rust. While 1944 yields of oats for the country as a whole do not differ significantly from yields obtained in 1943, the acreage is 3 percent greater. Larger crops than harvested last year are indicated for much of the deficit feed area of the east. These increases are counterbalanced by important decreases in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BARLEY: Based on August 1 conditions the indicated 1944 production of barley is 293,703,000 bushels. This is 9 percent below the 1943 crop of 322,187,000 bushels but 15 percent more than the 1933-42 average of 256,350,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre on August 1 is 23.2 bushels per acre, representing a drop of 0.6 bushel since July 1 of this year. However, the August 1 yield is almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels above last year and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels above average.

The progress of the crop varied considerably during July with some of the important States, notably Minnesota and South Dakota, showing August 1 yields 5 and 4.5 bushels, respectively, below those indicated a month ago. Rusts of various kinds, blight, root-rot and scab took a heavy toll in most of South Dakota and parts of Minnesota. On the other hand yield prospects in North Dakota, the leading producing State, improved about 1 bushel per acre from July to August 1. Disease was present in North Dakota but the crop matured before substantial damage occurred. Prospects also improved during July in Kansas, Colorado, and California. In the Western States some improvement during July is evident, but in most of the other producing States August 1 yield prospects are below July 1.

RYE: Rye crop prospects declined during July. The August 1 estimate indicates a crop of 27,565,000 bushels this year, which compares with the July 1 estimate of 29,362,000 bushels. The crop in prospect is about 10 percent below 1943 production and 32 percent below the 10-year (1933-42) production.

Harvest is practically completed in all producing States and the yield per acre is estimated at 11.9 bushels, which compares with 12.6 bushels indicated on July 1 and 11.7 bushels, the 10-year average. The decrease from last month occurred in the North Central States and was mainly due to unfavorable weather, particularly at harvest time. Yields in other sections of the country showed a slight improvement over the July 1 estimate, but not enough to offset the decrease in the North Central section, which has about 70 percent of the country's 1944 rye acreage.

South Dakota, which has 17 percent of the rye acreage, showed a drop in yield per acre from 14.0 bushels on July 1 to 11.5 bushels on August 1.

FLAXSEED: The 1944 flaxseed production indicated August 1 is about half the size of the 1943 crop but well above the 1933-42 average production of 17,180,000 bushels. In 1943 most of the major producing States greatly expanded their usual flax plantings and produced a record crop of 52,008,000 bushels. In 1944 unfavorable weather at planting time and expected better returns for alternative crops resulted in a general and drastic cut in flax acreage.

The indicated yield per acre on August 1 of 8.6 bushels is unchanged from that of a month earlier and compares with 8.9 bushels for the 1943 crop and 7.7 bushels for the 10-year (1933-42) average. In California harvest was completed in all but one small area by August 1. Considerable of the crop is now harvested in the central Great Plains States and some early fields have been harvested in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Rust damage has been light. There are some complaints of weedy fields in Minnesota, but in general the flax crop in the spring wheat area has yield prospects above the 10-year average.

RICE: A 2 percent decrease in rice crop prospects occurred during July. Production of 68,858,000 bushels is indicated as of August 1, 1944. This would be about 2 percent less than in 1943, the year of greatest production in this country, but 39 percent above the 1933-42 average.

The decline in prospects was greatest in Texas, where a water shortage developed in areas in which rice acreage had been expanded greatly. Much acreage

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

which had been planted late was grassy. Harvest is expected to become general in late August. In Louisiana harvest of early varieties had started and was expected to be general by mid-August. Late planted fields were in need of rain before August 15 to relieve the threat of salt in irrigation water. Early rice was yielding well, but prospects as a whole declined slightly owing to grass in the late fields. Slight improvement occurred in the Arkansas situation where fields have been dry and somewhat weedy most of the season. Rains in late July relieved a more serious threat. California prospects remained favorable and the crop was making good progress in all sections.

Farm stocks of old rice in the southern rice area on August 1 are estimated at 80,000 bushels, compared with 52,000 bushels a year before and the 10-year average of 121,000 bushels. The strong demand and good prices had moved most rice to market, except that reserved for food. California farm stocks are negligible.

BUCKWHEAT: The production of buckwheat on August 1 is estimated at 9,045,000 bushels, slightly above last year's crop and about 29 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. This production, if realized, would be the largest crop since 1928.

The acreage for harvest is estimated at 535,000 acres, an increase of 6 percent over the 505,000 acres harvested last year and 29 percent over the 10-year average. Decreases from last year in New York, the leading buckwheat producing State, with 4 percent fewer acres, and in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, were more than offset by an increase of 19 percent in Pennsylvania, the second ranking State, and 76 percent in Minnesota which ranks third. In both Pennsylvania and Minnesota, a number of farmers are growing buckwheat this year for the first time.

The indicated yield of 16.9 bushels per acre is 0.6 bushels below last year and the same as the 10-year average. For the second year in succession, planting continued to a late date in most States, and buckwheat is now at various stages of growth. In New York growth has been retarded by dry weather in some localities while in other States the moisture supply has been ample. Fertilizer was used freely and with average weather from now on until harvest average yields may be expected. The Pennsylvania buckwheat crop needs rain, but on the whole is in better than average condition. Yields may be cut sharply, however, by blasting of the bloom owing to dry weather, or by early frosts before maturity. The indicated yield in Wisconsin and Minnesota is the same as last year and in Michigan it is 1.0 bushel less than a year ago.

BROOMCORN: A 63,300-ton broomcorn crop -- the largest since 1924 and nearly twice the 1942 crop of 32,500 tons -- was indicated on the basis of growing conditions and acreage remaining for harvest on August 1 this year. If this large crop is realized, the 1944 production will exceed by 60 percent the 10-year (1933-42) average of 39,500 tons, and will be 29 percent above the 1944 production goal.

The near-record production this year is attributed to the operation of a number of unusual factors, some of which are almost without precedent in broomcorn-production history. Prior to planting time, broomcorn stocks were at record low levels and there was little choice of substitute fibers. In order to insure supplies, manufacturers contracted for large acreages of broomcorn directly with growers, in some cases advancing money for labor and seed, especially in Texas and Oklahoma. This unusual activity, the record high prices received by growers for the 1943 crop, and the ceiling prices announced for 1944 induced farmers to plant 372,000 acres which was 100,000 more than was planted a year ago but was 10 percent short of the national goal of 414,000 acres.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Some difficulty in obtaining stands was experienced by growers in the Western States, and more acres than usual were replanted. Together with the local shortages of seed and labor, this made it particularly difficult to estimate the acreage actually remaining for harvest, which is placed at 347,000 acres, and compares with 234,000 acres harvested last year and the 10-year average of 295,000 acres. Some acreage is known to have been planted in 6 or more States that usually produce little or no broomcorn, but no attempt has been made by the Board to appraise this acreage because of the difficulty in estimating production from small acreages in widely scattered areas. Broomcorn made good growth up to August 1 in Colorado, Kansas, and Oklahoma, where growers reported a condition of 95 percent, 94 percent, and 94 percent, respectively. Conditions in New Mexico and Texas have improved as a result of rains in late July and at 82 percent each reflected spotted rainfall and a need for additional moisture for late plantings. In the States west of the Mississippi river, yields per acre, based on average weather influences for the remainder of the season, are indicated to range from 325 pounds in New Mexico to 375 pounds in Oklahoma, and average higher than last year for the entire area. In Illinois the yield of 580 pounds is 5 pounds smaller than last year. The average for all States, estimated at 364 pounds per acre, compared with 278 pounds in 1943 and is $1/3$ larger than the 10-year average of 273 pounds. Harvest of the early crop in South Texas was about completed by August 1, and harvest in Oklahoma was well under way.

TOBACCO: A tobacco crop of 1,616,498,000 pounds, all types combined, is now indicated on the basis of August 1 prospects. This is about 9 percent more than was indicated on July 1, and 15 percent above last year's crop. The 10-year (1933-42) average production is 1,388,967,000 pounds.

The flue-cured tobacco crop, as a result of a phenomenal recovery following late June and July rainfall, is now expected to reach a total of 984,150,000 pounds. Should such a crop materialize, this year's production of this class of tobacco would be the second largest of record, exceeded only by the 1939 crop of 1,170,910,000 pounds. Last year's production was 788,532,000 pounds, and the 10-year (1933-42) average production was 783,042,000 pounds. The tropical storm the night of August 1, which passed through the Eastern belt, did some damage but actual loss will probably not be material.

Both dark fired and dark air-cured tobacco prospects declined about 3 percent during July due to continued lack of general rainfall. Dark fired production is now forecast at 54,608,000 pounds, the smallest crop of record, and dark air-cured at 32,215,000 pounds.

This year's burley tobacco production is forecast at 402,227,000 pounds, compared with 390,004,000 pounds produced last year. While there were fairly good local rains in some areas during July, much of the burley belt was still suffering on August 1, from lack of rain. Late tobacco is now at a stage to respond rapidly to needed rainfall.

Maryland tobacco production is indicated at 28,125,000 pounds, the same as forecast on July 1, compared with the low production of 17,604,000 pounds last year. Despite dry weather the crop went into August in good condition and will probably show much improvement as a result of the rains of early August.

August 1 conditions point to a cigar tobacco production of 114,993,000 pounds, compared with 121,356,000 pounds indicated on July 1, and 108,798,000 produced last year. The present forecast by classes is, fillers, 49,830,000 pounds; binders, 55,256,000; and wrappers, 9,907,000 pounds.

zfm

SOYBEANS: Indications on August 1 point to a soybean crop of 178,558,000 bushels, about 9 percent less than the 195,762,000 bushels produced in 1943 but more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the 10-year (1933-42) average of 68,771,000 bushels.

A condition of 77 percent is reported as of August 1, which is 5 points less than on August 1 last year, but only 1 point less than the 10-year average August 1 condition. All areas of the country growing soybeans report a lower condition than last year but the decline is most severe in the South Central States. The heavy producing States of Illinois and Iowa both report conditions below last year but above the 10-year average.

A yield of 16.5 bushels per acre this year is indicated from August 1 conditions, compared with 18.1 bushels last year and the 10-year average yield of 17.1 bushels per acre. Yields are running below last year in nearly all soybean States. In Illinois the crop looks promising in most of the State, but the drought is beginning to do some damage in the southern and central areas. The crop is now in the blossoming and early podding stages and continued drought would result in material deterioration. A yield well below average is indicated for Indiana, with the drought causing considerable damage. In Ohio the drought is most severe in the southwestern part of the State. Plants still show good color but are short and some thin stands are reported. Iowa has prospects of about an average yield. Rainfall delayed planting in part of that State and with the planting dates extending over a longer period of time a larger percentage than previously expected may be harvested for hay instead of for beans.

COWPEAS: The August 1 condition of cowpeas, at 67 percent, is 6 points below the 10-year (1933-42) average and is also 6 points below the August 1 condition last year. Late plantings, poor stands, and varying degrees of drought have adversely affected the condition in most of the cowpea producing States.

On the western fringe of the cowpea area, Kansas and Oklahoma report better than average conditions while on the eastern coast the condition in both North and South Carolina is reported 1 point above average. In all other States with the exception of New Jersey, where only a small acreage is grown, the condition is below both last year and the 10-year (1933-42) average.

PEANUTS: Acreage of peanuts to be harvested for picking and threshing is indicated at 3,434,000 acres, on the basis of intentions of growers on August 1. This is about 5 percent below the acreage harvested in 1943. The declines are larger in the States which normally produce few commercial peanuts. Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee showed declines ranging from 33 to 48 percent. In Georgia, Florida and Oklahoma some increases took place.

Based on the acreage intended for picking and threshing, and with average weather for the remainder of the season, production prospects on August 1 are for a total of 2,331,895,000 pounds compared with 2,199,960,000 pounds in 1943.

Light rainfall during July was favorable for peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina area, where fields are relatively free of grass and in a satisfactory growing condition. Stands are below average in some localities. In Georgia and Alabama the early planted fields, while in healthy condition, did not have as much moisture as needed for "pegging." The late planted fields made good progress and were "laid by" in good condition. Peanuts are being dug in South Texas and a few fields of Spanish peanuts in the southeastern area are being put on stakes.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 1, 1944

DRY BEANS: A 1944 dry bean crop of 19,754,000 bags (of 100 pounds each, uncleaned) is indicated by reports from bean growers concerning the condition of the crop on August 1. Such a crop would be the third to exceed 19 million bags and would be only 6.5 percent less than the record crop of 21,123,000 bags harvested in 1943. The average production for the 10 years, 1933-42, was 15,133,000 bags. On August 1 the reported condition was 84 percent for the United States, which was 8 points above the 10-year average. August condition was near or above average in all States.

In New York some beans were planted in July and on August 1 conditions varied widely between fields but on the whole the situation was better than a month earlier. On the first of August the bean fields in the Saginaw Valley and in The Thumb in Michigan were in very good condition with most fields just beginning to vine and blossom, and growers' reports as of that date indicate a crop of 5,940,000 bags for the States. A heat wave early in August caught many Michigan bean fields at a critical period but it has been followed by several days of cooler weather and the extent of damage, if any, has not yet been determined.

Great Northern beans in western Nebraska were injured by hailstorms early in July and the outcome there is rather uncertain. No more than the usual storm losses are reported from Wyoming. In southern Idaho the bean crop is making fair progress but there was considerable late planting which increases danger from early frosts. In northern Idaho, beans have suffered from dry warm weather in July.

The situation is quite spotted in Colorado depending largely on the water supply for individual fields. In New Mexico showers in July helped the bean crop but August is usually the critical month. The lima bean prospects in California are lower than a month ago, and the estimated production of other beans also is reduced bringing the California total down to 4,856,000 bags.

DRY PEAS: The United States crop of dry field peas (not cowpeas) now being harvested is expected to be about 9,226,000 bags of 100 pounds each, uncleaned. This is nearly 600,000 bags less than the July 1 forecast and 1,644,000 bags less than the 1943 crop. In the three northwestern States - Washington, Oregon and Idaho - where nine-tenths of this crop is now grown, the yield was good on early fields but later plantings suffered from dry weather and in some cases pods failed to fill. Yields are generally quite good on irrigated fields in southern Idaho and Montana.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1944, based on the August 1 condition of the crop, is indicated at 7,303,000 tons which is 1.0 percent more than was estimated a month earlier and about 12.0 percent above the 6,522,000 tons produced in 1943. However, the 1944 crop will be about a fourth smaller than the 1933-42 average of 10,094,000 tons, largely because of the relatively low acreage planted.

In California, Colorado and most of the other western States except Utah growing conditions in July were about average and the August 1 production estimates as a result are unchanged from those made a month earlier. In Utah favorable growing conditions caused an increase of about 51,000 tons over the estimate of a month earlier and a gain of 64,000 tons was indicated in Michigan. The Ohio crop prospect declined somewhat and is reported to be spotted as a result of late planting and drought.

The August 1 yield per harvested acre for the United States was indicated at 12.2 tons compared with 12.1 tons on July 1, with 11.9 tons in 1943 and with the 1933-42 average of 11.8 tons.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Production of apples in commercial areas is indicated by August 1 condition to be 125,643,000 bushels which is 41 percent greater than the very short crop of 89,050,000 bushels produced in 1943, 2 percent less than the 128,273,000 bushel crop of 1942 and 3 percent more than the 9-year (1934-42) average. During July, production prospects improved about 3 percent.

Prospective production is greater than last year in all regions -- the North Atlantic total of 37,593,000 bushels is 43 percent greater; the South Atlantic, of 23,391,000 bushels is 146 percent greater; the Central States, of 20,458,000 bushels, 32 percent; and the Western States total of 44,201,000 bushels is 17 percent greater than the 1943 crop.

The size and distribution by areas and States of the prospective 1944 apple crop is similar to the 1942 crop. However, in 1942, about 7 percent or 7,478,000 bushels were not harvested on account of scarcity of harvest labor and in addition 1,333,000 bushels were not utilized because of abnormal cullage. For the short 1943 crop quantities produced but not harvested or not utilized because of excess cullage were too small to estimate. A comparison of the estimated 1944 total apple production in commercial areas with the production actually harvested and utilized in 1942 shows this year's crop for the United States to be 5 percent more, the North Atlantic region 2 percent more, the South Atlantic region 12 percent more, the Central States 10 percent less, and the West 14 percent more. This comparison for leading States shows; Washington 11 percent more, New York 4 percent more, Virginia 9 percent more, Pennsylvania 14 percent more, and Michigan 1 percent less. In 1942, sales from farms totaled 112,947,000 bushels of which 77,888,000 bushels were sold for fresh fruit use and 35,059,000 bushels for processing. This was the largest quantity processed in the 10-year period 1934 to 1943. If the entire production that was forecast August 1 is harvested and completely utilized, 1944 crop sales from farms will be about 119 million bushels in comparison with 84 million in 1943 and 113 million in 1942.

In the North Atlantic Region prospects are variable but more promising than on July 1. Indicated production is higher than average for all States in the region except Vermont and New Jersey. Throughout the region insect and disease damage has been relatively light this season. Weather conditions have been favorable for the control of scab. In New York the commercial apple crop is estimated at 18,090,000 bushels -- 33 percent above 1943 and 12 percent above the 9-year (1934-42) average. Larger crops than last season are expected in all commercial areas except the Champlain Valley, with the Hudson Valley prospective production about 3/4 greater than in 1943 and western New York about 1/5 larger. The dry weather in New Jersey apparently has not affected the apple crop appreciably, although additional rains would help to fill out sizes and perhaps stop some of the "dropping." Picking of the early varieties was underway during July. The Pennsylvania commercial apple crop was indicated on August 1 at 10,400,000 bushels -- about twice as large as the short crop last year, about the same size as the 1942 crop, and about 14 percent larger than average. Early apples sized well and were being harvested by the first of August. Fall and winter varieties need rain, particularly in the important Adams-Franklin-York and Berks-Lehigh areas.

In the Central States, prospects declined slightly during July, although the outlook in Indiana and Missouri improved somewhat. The Ohio crop is estimated at 5,561,000 bushels -- over 2 1/4 times as large as last year and 7 percent above average but 13 percent less than the 1942 crop. Ohio apples were severely damaged by hail in localized areas but the crop as a whole was not seriously affected. Indiana apple orchards have been well cared for. The dry weather has permitted spray material to cling longer and there has been sufficient moisture

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

as of
August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

in the subsoil for apple trees. In Illinois, ample subsoil moisture has carried the trees through the dry spell of June and July. Hail and wind caused some damage to apples in southwestern counties. Rains will be needed in August to maintain present prospects. Production of Michigan apples is now estimated at 7,800,000 bushels compared with 5,888,000 bushels last year and 7,881,000, the average production. Most of the commercial fruit areas have had a fairly good supply of moisture thus far. Summer apples have been moving in good volume to the Benton Harbor market. Wealthies will be the next important variety to be harvested.

Prospects improved during July in the South Atlantic region as a whole and in all States of the region except West Virginia, where dry weather reduced the prospective crop, particularly of "Yorks". The Virginia crop is now estimated at 14,040,000 bushels compared with 5,590,000 bushels in 1943, with 14,094,000 in 1942 and with 11,493,000 bushels, the 9-year (1934-42) average. Conditions are good in nearly all commercial apple areas of the State although quality prospects appear to be better from Albemarle south.

In the Western Region the outlook for apples improved during July in Washington, Idaho, New Mexico, and Oregon and was unchanged in Colorado, Utah, and California. Washington expects a commercial apple crop of 29,304,000 bushels which if realized will be the largest production since 1935. Last year the crop amounted to 23,000,000 bushels and the average is 27,939,000 bushels. Above-average crops are in prospect for all sections except the Lower Naches Valley of the Yakima area and the Peshastan-Leavenworth section of the Wenatchee area. Production for all varieties is up from a year ago with probably the least increase for Winesaps and Standard Delicious. Below-normal temperatures and cool nights through the first half of July were very favorable for development and sizing of Washington apples. Several days of over 100-degree temperatures the latter half of the month threatened to check growth, but to August 1 the crop had sized better than in any recent year. A little scalding has occurred in exposed areas. Winds in July were frequent and made it difficult to get a perfect spray coverage. As a result, late worm damage may be heavier than in the last 2 years. To date the apple crop is very clean and damage from both pests and disease is light. Thinning was satisfactorily completed during July. Prospective commercial apple production in Oregon amounts to 3,176,000 bushels which is 18 percent more than produced last year, but 1 percent less than average. Apples are in good condition in nearly all commercial areas of the State. The California commercial apple crop is placed at 6,195,000 bushels which is 29 percent less than last year and 17 percent less than average. Gravenstein harvest got under way during the last week of July.

Production by Varieties. A supplemental report giving preliminary estimates of production by varieties in the four main Regions will be released on August 11.

PEACHES: The 1944 peach crop now estimated at 71,316,000 bushels is 3 percent above the July 1 estimate, 69 percent larger than the short 1943 crop of 42,180,000 bushels and 24 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) crop of 57,618,000 bushels.

The 10 Southern States -- principal sources of peaches in the east during July -- produced larger crops than indicated on July 1. The August 1 estimate for this area of 17,045,000 bushels compares with a July forecast of 15,389,000 bushels, 5,378,000 bushels in 1943 and 19,591,000 bushels in 1942. Carlot movement is about over from Georgia, the Sand Hills of North Carolina and the Ridge area in South Carolina. Shipments should continue during the first half of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

of August from the Spartanburg area of South Carolina and from minor areas of North Carolina. In Arkansas the peak of harvest in the Nashville-Highland area occurred about August 1-2 and in the Clarksville area about August 7.

The Virginia crop at 1,950,000 bushels compares with 172,000 in 1943, 1,936,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year average of 1,187,000. The Crozet area with peak movement expected about mid-August showed some decline since July 1 but was offset by some improvement in the Timberville and Winchester areas. Picking of West Virginia Elbertas starts about August 10 with peak movement about mid-August. Peaches from New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware should be in fair volume throughout August with the crop in these 3 States combined indicated at 2,436,000 bushels this year, 1,232,000 last year, and 1,734,000, the 10-year average.

In the mid-West peaches will move to market in good volume during August. The Illinois crop at 1,386,000 bushels compares with 400,000 last year and the 10-year average of 1,334,000. Shipments of early varieties occurred throughout July and indications point to the peak movement of the main late crop of Elbertas about August 15 in the Carbondale-metropolis area and about August 20 in the Centralia district. Production in Michigan is placed at 3,600,000 bushels this year, 1,452,000 last year and 2,185,000, the 10-year average. Harvest of Elbertas is not expected to start until after August 20 and reach peak production around September 1.

In the Northeast, large crops are in prospect. Pennsylvania, with 1,909,000 bushels, is 62 percent above last year and 17 percent above average. Although dry weather has retarded sizing, no reduction in forecast from July 1 is indicated. Peak of Elberta harvest is expected the last week in August and the first week in September. The New York crop is indicated to be 1,892,000 bushels -- 6 percent above the July 1 forecast and 38 percent above average. Volume marketings will occur in September.

In the West, prospective supplies of peaches are large again this year with record crops indicated in Colorado, (2,112,000 bushels) Washington (2,576,000) and Oregon (606,000). In Colorado, Delta County (which usually has from 20-25 percent of the crop) has an unusually large production this year, in sharp contrast with last year's short crop. Mesa County (usually 75-80 percent of the crop) is moderately short of last year's total. Volume movement from Mesa County is expected from August 25 to September 2 and from Delta County from September 5 to 15. In Washington, early varieties are now moving to market and unless continued hot weather brings on too rapid maturity, the main harvest of late varieties is expected to begin the third week of August, or about the same time as last year, and continue through the first part of September. In Oregon, early varieties were on the market the second half of July but harvesting will not become general until after the middle of August. Utah peach production, indicated at 750,000 bushels, compares with the record 1943 crop of 846,000 bushels. All of the Utah Dixie crop will move in August but harvest of main varieties in the Utah and Salt Lake basins will start in late August and probably reach peak around September 10.

The California crop is forecast the same as on July 1, at 30,336,000 bushels total, of which 18,793,000 bushels are Clingstones and 11,543,000 bushels are Freestones. The 1943 crop was 25,210,000 bushels total -- 14,585,000 Clings and 10,625,000 Freestones. The main crop of Freestones is being harvested. Fruit is being cut for drying in the San Joaquin Valley and fresh fruit shipments are going to markets. The harvest of Clingstones is starting late with canneries beginning operations on Tuscans about August 7 to be followed immediately by

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 1, 1944

mid-summer varieties. The large crop will tax facilities for processing, especially if hot weather should hasten maturity. An unusually large tonnage of number 2's is in prospect on account of defective fruit resulting from April hail injury especially in Sutter and Yuba Counties.

PEARS: Conditions on August 1 indicated a pear crop of 28,410,000 bushels -- 16 percent above the 1943 crop of 24,585,000 bushels but 1 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 28,559,000 bushels.

Conditions in the North Atlantic Region improved during July and on August 1 about an average crop of 1,866,000 bushels was in prospect. If realized this will be about 2-1/4 times as large as the short 1943 production but 6 percent less than the large 1942 crop. New York expects a crop of 1,206,000 bushels compared with 528,000 in 1943, with 1,241,000 bushels in 1942 and with 1,117,000 bushels, the 10-year average. Conditions are uniformly good in all important pear areas of the State. Prospects improved also in the South Atlantic States during July and a crop of 1,706,000 bushels is now indicated for this region, compared with only 421,000 bushels harvested last year and 1,491,000 bushels, the 10-year average.

Total indicated production for the Central States, at 4,315,000 bushels, is about twice as large as last year's crop of 2,147,000 bushels, but sharply less than average and much below the large crop of 1942.

Prospective production of all pears in the West, at 20,523,000 bushels, is about 3 percent less than last year, 3 percent less than 1942, and slightly more than average. Sharp increases over last year in Washington and Oregon were more than offset by a reduction in California.

In the Pacific Coast States, the Bartlett crop improved during July in Oregon and California and remained the same in Washington. Bartlett production in these three States is now estimated at 14,785,000 bushels, an increase of 3 percent over the July 1 estimate. Production in 1943 was 16,585,000 bushels and the 10-year average was 14,272,000 bushels. Washington Bartlett production is estimated at 5,888,000 bushels, Oregon at 1,771,000 bushels and California at 7,126,000 bushels, compared with 3,906,000 bushels, 1,386,000 bushels, and 11,293,000 bushels respectively for 1943. Harvest of Bartletts in Washington will start about August 15, and will be heavy by the latter part of August and during the first part of September. The weather has been favorable for sizing and the crop is very "clean". In Oregon a heavy Bartlett crop is expected from the Rogue River Valley and a very heavy crop from the Hood River Valley. Harvest is expected to start in the Rogue River Valley about August 15. California weather during July was favorable for pears. Bartletts, however, are not maturing to as large an average fruit size as in some recent years. Out-of-State shipments have been declining since the third week in July and more fruit has been going to canneries.

Pears other than Bartletts in the Pacific Coast States are estimated at 5,238,000 bushels compared with 4,041,000 bushels in 1943 and 5,314,000 bushels, the 10-year average. In Washington, harvest of early fall varieties will start the latter part of August but harvest of the principal fall and winter varieties will not be heavy until the second week in September and will continue until the first of October. All varieties have a good set of fruit but Comice and Bosc are heavier than D'Anjou.

In the Medford area of Oregon the Bosc and Anjou crops are indicated considerably larger than last year. In the Hood River Valley pears other than Bartletts are indicated to be a much larger crop than in 1943 with D'Anjous and Bosc the main varieties, showing approximately the same rate of increase. The set of fruit of fall and winter pears in California is somewhat uneven; of Bartletts better than average.

GRAPES: Production prospects for grapes continued favorable during July. A crop of 2,722,150 tons is indicated on August 1 compared with the 2,972,900 tons produced last year and the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 2,371,410 tons. This is the second largest crop on record, being surpassed only by the crop of 1943.

The estimated total California crop is 2,492,000 tons, which is comprised of 548,000 tons of wine grapes, 494,000 tons of table varieties and 1,450,000 tons of raisin grapes. Last year California produced a record crop of 2,789,000 tons of grapes, comprised of 575,000 tons of wine varieties 553,000 tons of table varieties and 1,661,000 tons of raisin grapes. The 10-year (1933-42) average production is 2,143,800 tons of all grapes, 522,700 tons of wine grapes, 387,600 tons of table grapes and 1,233,500 tons of raisin varieties. Conditions in California during July were especially satisfactory for grapes.

New York expects a crop of 61,600 tons this year -- 57 percent larger than last year but 1 percent less than average. All areas have at least a fair crop this season. Condition of Concords is slightly better than for other important varieties. A larger than average crop is still in prospect in Pennsylvania, where vineyards reflect exceptionally good care. Ohio prospects declined from last month because of dry weather, but conditions continue good and the outlook is for about an average crop. The Michigan crop was damaged by winter freezes and a smaller than average crop is in prospect. The outlook improved somewhat in Washington and a record crop is expected.

CITRUS FRUITS: The August 1 condition of all United States oranges from the 1944 bloom (1944-45 crop) averaged 79 percent. Condition of oranges on August 1, 1943 was 77, and 72 is the 10-year (1933-42) average. Grapefruit condition at 75 compares with 60 last year and 63, the 10-year average.

Prospects in Florida continue favorable for an excellent crop. July rainfall was ample throughout the citrus belt and the trees are carrying a good set of fruit. The August 1 condition of oranges was 77 percent of normal, 5 points above a year ago and the 10-year average. The grapefruit condition at 72 percent compares with 57 last year and the average of 63 percent. Tangerines are reported at 79 percent this year, 33 points above August 1, 1943 and 18 points above the 10-year average.

In California, July was favorable for the new crop (1944-45) of citrus. In the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, shedding has been about normal while in the coastal areas temperatures have been relatively cool and no abrupt summer shedding has yet occurred. Condition of navel oranges on August 1 was 72 percent of normal this year, 12 points below last year and 2 points below two years ago. Condition of Valencia oranges was 84 percent this year and 77 last. Condition of grapefruit was 79 percent this year and 81 percent last year. Condition of lemons was 77 percent compared with 79 a year ago and 75 two years ago.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Texas citrus trees and fruit are generally in good condition but development of fruit was slow during the latter half of July because of high temperatures and deficient rainfall. A shortage of irrigation water is developing and may become serious. The August 1 condition of grapefruit was 79 percent this year, 57 last year and 67 two years ago. Oranges were reported at 82 percent -- 8 points above a year ago, and 10 points above two years ago. In Arizona, prospects for grapefruit are less favorable than a year ago with condition reported 78 percent this year, 85 last year, and the ten-year-average of 73. The August 1 condition of oranges at 83 percent is the same as a year ago and 11 points above average. Valencia oranges have a heavy set of fruit while navels are relatively light.

Total United States orange production (excluding tangerines) from the bloom of 1943 is estimated at 101,816,000 boxes, compared with 85,116,000 boxes produced from the bloom of 1942. California Valencias, which are the only oranges left for harvest, are placed at 30,400,000 boxes which compares with the 30,055,000 box crop grown in 1942-43. The total grapefruit crop for 1943-44 is estimated at 55,510,000 boxes. The 1942-43 crop amounted to 50,481,000 boxes. California lemon production for 1943-44 is placed at 11,730,000 boxes, compared with the 1942-43 crop of 14,940,000 boxes, and the 1941-42 crop of 11,720,000 boxes.

PRUNES AND PLUMS: Production of plums in California is estimated at 73,000 tons compared with 76,000 in 1943 and 64,300, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Most of the shipments of California plums are coming from the foothill areas of the Sacramento Valley. Severe hail injury in April, especially in Placer County, has increased cullage and reduced shipments. In Michigan, conditions were favorable during July for development of plums, and production is now estimated at 6,200 tons. The July 1 forecast was 6,000, the 1943 crop 3,400, and the 10-year average, 5,040 tons.

Prospective production of California dried prunes is indicated at 163,000 tons -- 17 percent less than the 196,000 tons produced in 1943 and 16 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average of 195,200 tons. Total production of California prunes (both standard and substandard) in 1944 is indicated to be the smallest since the very short crop of 1929. Prunes have sized well and total production prospects improved 3,000 tons during July. However, quality deteriorated the last half of the month. In many areas of the State prunes have cracked on the trees to a greater extent than usual. This condition has been associated with warm days and unusually cool nights. A survey of growers around the first of August indicated that the percentage of substandard prunes would be much greater than in 1942 and 1943 and considerably above average. If the quality of the crop is about as estimated by growers the tonnage of standard grades will be somewhat less than in 1940 and 1941 when the percentage of substandard grades was high.

In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, total production of prunes for all purposes is placed at 101,100 tons (fresh basis) compared with 135,500 tons in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 142,600 tons. During July prospects improved in all three States. In Eastern Washington the main harvest should start the fourth week in August with harvesting heavy the first half of September. Harvest of the light crop of Western Washington prunes is expected the first three weeks in September. Rainy weather at pollination time resulted in a light set in Clark County. The crop is sizing well. In Eastern Oregon a rather heavy drop is reported in many orchards but the crop is developing with sizes larger than usual for this time of year. The Western Oregon crop is variable with prospects very light in Douglas, Lane, Linn, and Marion counties, but somewhat better in Polk, Washington and Yamhill counties where the upland orchards have fair to good crops.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is indicated to be slightly smaller than reported on July 1. Prospective production for 1944 is now estimated at 20,700 tons, compared with 16,000 tons in 1943, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 13,390 tons. Harvest of the early producing almond varieties is expected to begin during late August, but the crop is somewhat late and the main harvest will occur during September and October.

Prospective production of filberts in Washington and Oregon is estimated at 6,860 tons -- 2 percent smaller than the 1943 crop but nearly 2-1/2 times as large as the 10-year (1933-42) average. In Washington, prospects declined during July as the result of high temperatures and a deficiency of rainfall. A heavy windstorm in the southwestern counties further reduced the crop to some extent. Harvest of Washington filberts is expected to start the latter part of September. The Oregon filbert crop, estimated at 6,000 tons, is only 3 percent smaller than the record crop of 1943. Prospects improved materially in that State during July. Harvest is expected to be a little earlier than last season.

Walnut production in California and Oregon, based on the August 1 condition, is estimated at 72,100 tons, the highest of record. Production in 1943 was 63,300 tons and the 10-year average was 54,650 tons. In California, growing conditions during July continued favorable for the development of walnuts and large crops are in prospect in nearly all important producing areas. Oregon walnut groves are in very good condition. There has been some blight damage but it is not nearly so serious as last year. Indications are that harvest of Oregon walnuts will be a little earlier than last season.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Growing conditions during July were favorable for the development of California figs. Condition on August 1 averaged 85 percent, 2 points below August 1, 1943 but 5 points above the 10-year (1933-42) average. The first crop of Blacks is relatively short, but condition of the main crop of that variety and prospective crops of other fig varieties indicate a total production of good size. Condition of California olives is 52 percent, compared with 55 percent on August 1, 1943, and the 10-year average of 56 percent. The crop is irregular and final production is expected to be relatively light.

APRICOTS: Apricot production in the three important States (California, Washington, and Utah) is now indicated at 330,100 tons -- 2 percent more than the July 1 forecast, over 3 times the short 1943 crop, and 42 percent more than the 10-year (1933-42) average. The California crop of 302,000 tons is one of the largest on record and more than 3-1/2 times the short 1943 production. Conditions were favorable during July and fruit sized well for such a heavy set. Aside from the Santa Clara Valley and Coast counties, the crop was about all harvested by August 1. In the Santa Clara Valley at least 70 percent of the crop was harvested by August 1. Out-of-State shipments have ended with a total volume about 3 times the light 1943 shipments.

In Washington, the 22,200 tons indicated production is a record and compares with 15,400 tons in 1943 and 21,000 tons in 1942, the previous record crop. High temperatures the latter part of July brought on rapid maturity and necessitated a quick harvest. The fruit averaged smaller in size than usual but this was compensated for by the heavy set. The Utah crop is below earlier expectations and now estimated at 5,900 tons, compared with 10,100 in 1943, and 3,165, the 10-year (1933-42) average.

PECANS: Total pecan production is estimated at 132,763,000 pounds, compared with 128,949,000 pounds in 1943, and 92,010,000 pounds, the 10-year (1933-42) average. Indicated production of improved varieties is 56,359,000 pounds, compared with 56,688,000 pounds last year and 35,958,000 pounds, the 10-year average. The

prospective crop of seedling pecans is 76,404,000 pounds, compared with 72,261,000 pounds in 1943 and the average of 56,052,000 pounds.

Short crops are in prospect in Illinois and Missouri because of frost in the spring and wet weather during the blooming period. In North Carolina, a crop about the same size as last year is estimated although the set is reported to be variable. The South Carolina crop is indicated to be considerably less than in 1943 but above average. Georgia pecan production is expected to be slightly less than last year. North of Americus, prospects are better than last year, but south of Americus conditions are spotted and generally lighter than last year. July weather was favorable over the main pecan producing area of the State. Insect and disease damage, however, has been widespread, especially scab. Prospects in Florida are favorable and a large pecan crop is expected. Fair to good crops are indicated for Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, although smaller than last year. Conditions in these States are spotted and scab is prevalent in some areas. Louisiana expects the largest pecan crop in several years even though there is considerable variation in the crop.

The Oklahoma pecan crop is indicated to be somewhat smaller than last year but considerably above average. The case bearer is reported to be prevalent. Texas prospective pecan production, indicated at 36,750,000 pounds, shows an increase of 41 percent over the 26,000,000 pounds harvested last year. Most of this year's crop is in the eastern half of the State. Crops in the western part of the State, particularly the hill country north of San Antonio, are practically a total loss as a result of low temperatures late in March.

CHERRIES: With harvesting nearly complete and exceeding earlier expectations in most States, the production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is indicated to be 205,030 tons -- 76 percent more than the 1943 crop of 116,510 tons and 32 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average production. Indicated production exceeds the 1942 record of 196,200 tons and is the highest in 25 years of available record. Production of sweet varieties is indicated to be 84,050 tons -- 12 percent more than last year. Production for the sour varieties is estimated at 120,980 tons, compared with the short 1943 crop of only 41,760 tons. August 1 estimates of "sweets" exceed the July 1 forecast by 4 percent and that of "sours" by 7 percent.

Total production of sweet cherries in Washington, Oregon, and California now exceeds that of last year by only 2 percent with a very substantial increase in production in California largely offset by smaller crops than harvested a year ago in Washington and Oregon. In Washington, rain damage caused some loss of marketable tonnage, while in Oregon the weather has been exceptionally favorable for cherries since the mid-June rains. Harvesting of sweet cherries in Michigan has been practically completed. In Pennsylvania, "sweets" are a light crop in Erie County but heavy elsewhere. The Eastern States total is the largest of recent years.

Sour cherries are a large crop this season in all five Eastern States (New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin) with production in Michigan exceeding the previous record crop harvested in 1942 by 18 percent. Harvesting of the record crop in Michigan is close to completion with no serious losses incurred. Sour cherries in New York show good quality and size. In Wisconsin, the crop is heavy in northern Door County and lighter in the southern part of the county. Dry weather caused some reduction in the size of fruit. The crop of sour cherries in Colorado is the largest since 1926. In Washington, the crop improved during July and is the heaviest in recent years in Pierce and King Counties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CRANBERRIES: The cranberry crop prospect in Massachusetts is far short of last year's harvest. Continued dry weather during July was unfavorable. Water for flooding is the shortest in many years. Berries are relatively small in size and have suffered more than the usual amount of fruit worm damage. In New Jersey and Wisconsin the outlook is for a larger crop than harvested last season. The promising set of fruit in New Jersey has not been seriously affected by dry weather. Recent rains have been helpful. The growing season has been favorable in Wisconsin. On the Pacific Coast the current outlook is favorable and the crop is likely to exceed 1943 production.

POTATOES: The prospective potato crop was reduced about 14,000,000 bushels in July by hot, dry weather that prevailed in eastern and middle western areas and by leaf hopper injury in local areas west of the Mississippi River. Total prospective production is now placed at 385,295,000 bushels compared with 464,656,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 362,912,000 bushels. The indicated yield per acre is 127.9 bushels compared with 139.9 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 120.1 bushels.

In the 30 late-crop States, yield prospects are somewhat variable but are above average in all except New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Production in the 30 late States is indicated to be 308,724,000 bushels compared with 363,543,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 288,276,000 bushels. Prospects in this group declined about 9,000,000 bushels during July. Damage in the late States was most severe on the earlier acreage from which shipments usually begin in late July or in August. Yields were curtailed drastically on Long Island, in local areas of the Mid-western States and in the commercial early areas of Nebraska. These losses were partially offset by increases in Maine, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California and Arizona. The present outlook in Aroostook County, Maine, is for an above-average yield per acre. The Aroostook crop received adequate rains in late July and present conditions are favorable for growth. The crop in most of the 18 surplus late States is making good progress, although some of the acreage was planted later than usual and will require good growing weather until October to produce good yields.

In the seven intermediate States the crop is very light. Adverse growing conditions have prevailed in this group most of the season and yield per acre is 27 percent below average. Hot, dry weather caused a further loss of nearly 5,000,000 bushels during July and production for the seven States is now indicated to be only 22,392,000 bushels compared with 34,774,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 31,444,000 bushels. New Jersey, Virginia and Kentucky had the most severe losses during July.

In the early States, where harvesting of the early commercial crop is virtually complete, total production prospects for the group are about the same as on July 1. Decreases in Georgia and Tennessee were about offset by increases in North Carolina and Texas. Production in the early States is placed at 54,179,000 bushels compared with 66,339,000 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 43,191,000 bushels.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospective production of sweetpotatoes declined 2 percent during July and the crop is now estimated to be 10 percent less than in 1943 and 3 percent less than the 10-year (1933-42) average. Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Oklahoma, and Kansas were the only sweetpotato growing States where prospects improved during July. The indicated production in 1944 for the entire country is 65,253,000 bushels, compared with 72,572,000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

bushels in 1943, and 67,182,000 bushels, the 10-year average. The prospective yield per acre is 79.1 bushels compared with 81.7 bushels in 1943 and the 10-year average of 84.3 bushels.

Rains improved crop prospects during July in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Oklahoma. Increases ranged from 8 percent in Georgia to 18 percent in North Carolina. Dry, hot weather caused the crop to decline in other important States.

The reduction was greatest in Arkansas, Texas and Kentucky, each showing a reduction of 19 percent. Lesser declines were shown for other States.

Harvesting of early acreage has started in most Southern States. Carlot shipments this season through August 5 totalled 322 cars from Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, compared with 504 cars last season through August 7 from these States and California. Movement from later shipping States should get under way within the next two weeks.

SUGARCANE: This year's crop of sugarcane for both sugar and seed is now estimated at 6,166,000 tons on the basis of August 1 conditions, compared with 6,510,000 tons last year and the 10-year (1933-42) average production of 5,329,000 tons. The present estimate is based on a production of 5,206,000 tons in Louisiana and 960,000 tons in Florida. Yield per acre is indicated at 20.3 tons, against 20.6 tons last year.

Prospects are quite variable in Louisiana following dry weather in both June and July. Stands are not as good as last year and some fields are grassy and cane growth short while other fields show good stands and are well tilled, with cane making good growth. Recent rains in many cane areas should prove quite beneficial to the crop.

HOPS: The indicated production of hops in the three Pacific Coast States remained at a high level on August 1, despite a slight decline in yield prospects during July. The 1944 crop is now placed at 48,430,000 pounds -- 14 percent larger than the 42,297,000 pounds produced in 1943 and 24 percent greater than the 1933-42 average of 39,024,000 pounds. There is a sizeable increase in the acreage this year, and yield prospects are better than last year and than average.

In Washington, the season was cool and backward to July 15 after which hot weather stimulated growth and development of hops. This weather was particularly favorable for old yards which developed well with good arm growth and burr set. But the cool spring and early advent of hot weather was unfavorable for the development of new hop acreage and a relatively small yield is anticipated in these yards. In Oregon, yield prospects are above average. Vines show a good color and have a good set. The hot dry weather has held damage from mildew to a minimum and there is very little injury from lice at present. Damage from hot and dry weather has been only moderate thus far, but rain will be needed soon if the present yield prospect is realized. Cool July weather in California was favorable for hops. The condition on August 1 was uniformly high in all hop-producing areas of the State.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production of all sorghums for grain far surpassing that of any other year is in prospect for 1944. The sharp increase in this feed grain, if fully realized, will go far to offset the inability of farmers to plant their intended acreages of one or another of the other feed grains, -- corn, oats or barley, -- in the sorghum producing area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The 1944 production, indicated on August 1 at 147 million bushels, is about 43 percent larger than the crop of 1943, when 103 million bushels were produced. The spectacular increase in production this year is due to a combination of generally high yields on the largest acreage of sorghums for grain of record.

The indicated acreage of all sorghums to be harvested for grain is 8,400,000 acres or about 27 percent larger than the 6,637,000 acres harvested last year and about 80 percent larger than the 1933-42 average. The 1944 acreage for grain shows large increases in all main producing States from South Dakota southward through Oklahoma and Texas and also in producing States west of this area, except California, where a reduction from a year ago is indicated. Increases in acreages for grain run as high as 90 percent for New Mexico, 82 percent in Nebraska, 80 percent in Kansas, 54 percent in Oklahoma and 8 percent in Texas.

Indicated 1944 yields are higher than last year and the average in practically all States. Some States, notably Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma expect record or near-record yields. Growing conditions are generally favorable in the Great Plains. In several States, especially Nebraska, Kansas, where early plantings are heading, and Oklahoma, the condition of the crop is the highest for August 1 ever reported.

HAY: This year's hay crop is now expected to be 97 million tons. A crop of this size would be 2 million ton less than the 1943 crop and 8 million less than the very large crop of 1942 but would be larger than any other hay crop harvested since 1927. Although the total 1944 crop is expected to be the third largest in 17 years, it is not large in relation to the livestock to be fed.

The indicated 1944 production of all hay is near or above the 10-year average in most States but is less than last year in many States - especially in a very dry area extending from southern New England southwest to Texas. In this area early cuttings were mostly fair to good but lespedeza, soybeans, and cowpeas as well as late cuttings of alfalfa and clover appear to be greatly reduced in yield and in some cases may be grazed instead of mown. In some of this area the hay supply is very short.

Alfalfa hay generally made good growth for the first cuttings but shortage of labor and showers delayed harvest and in some States lowered the quality. Most of the alfalfa hay is produced in the north and west where there has been sufficient rainfall this year, and yields from second and third cuttings in these States are reported good enough to make the season yields for all cuttings above average for the United States. Total production of alfalfa hay this year is expected to be about 32 million tons which is nearly the same as last year.

Most of the first cuttings of clover-timothy hay were good but hot dry weather has so reduced prospects for the second cuttings that there may be considerable diversion to pasture or clover-seed. A clover-timothy crop of 28 million tons is now indicated compared with 29 million tons harvested last year.

PASTURES: During July the available green feed in pastures declined sharply under the influence of drought in Central and Eastern sections of the United States. The August 1 condition of farm pastures in the country as a whole averaged 72 percent of normal, 10 points lower than for the same date a year ago and 15 points below the unusually high condition of pastures on August 1, 1942. Condition this year was somewhat better than the average for August 1 in the 1933-42 period which included several severe drought years, but was considerably lower than the August 1 condition in the pre-drought decade prior to 1930. Wide variations among

areas were apparent this year. Pastures and ranges in most Central and Northern areas from the western Corn Belt to the Pacific coast States were furnishing excellent feed, but grass was burned brown in the Ohio River basin and was extremely short in parts of the central and lower Mississippi valley and in sections of the central and northern Atlantic coast States.

On August 1, pasture feed ranged from scant to negligible over a broad belt extending from Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana northeastward to southern Michigan, eastern and southern Pennsylvania and southern New England (See pasture map, page 4). In Kentucky and Tennessee, where pastures were already short on July 1, condition during the month went from bad to worse with extreme drought covering practically all of those States. By August 1, the drought area had also spread over large sections of adjacent States including most of Ohio and Indiana, southern Illinois and much of Missouri and Arkansas. In the last two States, substantial rains of late July started new growth of grass and improvement of grazing conditions is already on the way. However, in the remainder of the area adequate relief was not apparent in the first eight days of August, and farmers were drawing heavily on reserve forage supplies normally held for winter feeding.

Along the Eastern seaboard from central Virginia northeastward through Massachusetts pastures on August 1 were not furnishing as much feed as on July 1. In most of this area grass was greening as the result of rains in late July or early August, but feed for the most part was closely cropped and in the northern portion of the area more rain will be needed to maintain growth. Along the lower eastern seaboard, August 1 pastures were in considerably better condition than a month earlier as the result of rainfall in July. In Florida and a narrow strip northward along the coast to central North Carolina, pastures were furnishing good to excellent feed, but in the interior portions of the coastal States pastures were poor to only fair.

In the Panhandle and adjacent areas of Texas, pastures and ranges were furnishing good to excellent feed, but were deteriorating under the influence of dry weather in other portions of the State, especially the south. In southern New Mexico pastures and ranges improved during July but were in need of additional rainfall to provide stock water in many localities. In Arizona and much of central and southern California, pastures were also only fair. In the Pacific Northwest, pasture condition declined rather sharply during July with feed ranging from fair to poor in northwestern Montana, in much of Washington and in northern Oregon. In the West North Central States other than Missouri, and in Central and Northern Rocky Mountain and Intermountain States, pastures and ranges were furnishing good to excellent feed on August 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during July is estimated at 11.6 billion pounds or about 1 percent less than in the same month last year. The decline of 7 percent from production in the peak month of June was about average, but slightly greater than took place a year ago. The number of milk cows on farms continues on the upgrade with June reports from 140,000 farmers indicating the increase during the past year to be about 2 percent. Milk production per cow was below last year, partly because a smaller proportion of the milk cows were actually being milked. Per capita milk production in July, averaging 2.71 pounds, was below the July figures for the last three years, but higher than for that month in any of the dozen years preceding 1941.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1933-42 Average, 1943 and 1944

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita			
	Average		1944		Average		1944	
	1933-42	1943	1944	1944	1933-42	1943	1944	1944
		Million pounds		Pct.		Pounds		
June	11,280	12,576	12,540	100	2.89	3.07		3.02
July	10,517	11,765	11,625	99	2.61	2.78		2.71
Jan. - July Incl.	65,528	73,346	73,297	99.9	2.38	2.54		2.49

Considering the shortage of pasture feed in many important eastern and east central dairy areas, milk production appears to have held up unusually well. Farmers in seriously dry sections have been drawing freely on reserve supplies of hay and concentrated feed to keep their cows producing. Reports from crop correspondents, representing general farm herds, showed State averages of 3 to 6 pounds of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow in most States influenced by drought, with feeding rates generally somewhat higher than on June 1 when milk production per cow was much greater. The national average for August 1, as shown on page 41, was 3.13 pounds, compared with 3.30 pounds on June 1. Preliminary reports from special dairy correspondents, typical of commercial herds, showed supplementary feeding more liberal than usual for August 1 especially in areas where pasture were poor. With data from all States not yet available, grain and concentrates fed per milk cow in New England, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, exceeded previous high August 1 records going back to 1931, and in New York equalled the August 1 record rate.

Daily milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 15.15 pounds on August 1, about 3 percent lower than on that date last year, but 3 percent higher than the 1933-42 average of 14.66 pounds. In the Western States, production per cow continued almost a tenth above the 1933-42 average, and in North Central and North Atlantic regions it ranged from 3 to 5 percent above average. In the South Atlantic area, production per cow was only slightly above average, and in the South Central area it was 3 percent below. In all regions except the North Atlantic, production per cow was below August 1 last year with the declines ranging from 1 percent in the Western region to 6 percent in the South Atlantic area.

The percentage of milk cows reported being milked continued below average in all regions. In the North Atlantic area, however, the decline from July 1 to August 1 was less than usually recorded for the period, and for the first time in 23 months the percentage of cows in production was higher than on the same date a year earlier. In the South, the drop in percentage milked from July 1 to August 1 this year ran counter to a usual seasonal increase, and in the East North Central and Western regions the decline was more than average. For the country as a whole, 72.8 percent of the milk cows in crop correspondents herds were reported milked on August 1, compared with 74.2 percent a year earlier and a 1933-42 average of 75.8 percent for the date.

MILK COWS ON FARMS: Estimates based on reports from some 140,000 farmers obtained in the Department of Agriculture's June Livestock Survey show the national average increase in milk cow numbers from mid-1943 to mid-1944 was about 2 percent. This was about the same increase as in the preceding year but somewhat less than took place in the 12-month period ending June 1942. Some regional shifts in the rate of change in milk cow numbers were in evidence this year, with a trend toward expansion in the North Atlantic area where numbers have been fairly stable for some years, and a tendency to level off in the West North Central States where restocking of drought-liquidated herds caused rapid increases between 1939 and 1943. Although slaughter of cows and heifers in early 1944 has been well above average in relation to numbers on hand, large numbers of heifers and heifer calves kept for milk cows at the beginning of 1944 should provide sufficient replacements to keep milk cow numbers increasing for a year or two unless culling becomes more drastic. On the other hand, reports on heifer calves saved this spring seem to indicate that the peak in milk cow numbers may be reached in the not too distant future.

States showing the largest percentage increases in milk cows were Missouri and North Carolina where June numbers on farms were up 5 percent from a year earlier. In Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and Maine, the increase during the year

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1944

3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

August 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

was 4 percent, while such important dairy States as Wisconsin, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, as well as Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina, recorded increases of 3 percent. Most other States east of the Mississippi River and in the West South Central area showed a gain in milk cows ranging from 1 to 2 percent. For estimated changes by States see the table on page 41.

On the other hand, milk cow numbers changed but little in the important butter producing area west of the Mississippi River. Other than Missouri, the only State in the West North Central Region to show an increase in milk cows during the past year was Minnesota, where added plant facilities for processing whole milk have provided many farmers an opportunity to shift from the sale of cream to the more profitable sale of whole milk. In South Dakota and Nebraska, milk cow numbers showed no change; while in Iowa, North Dakota, and Kansas, a downward trend of numbers was evident. In this group of five States, which produce over 30 percent of the Nation's butter, more than four-fifths of the milk produced for commercial purposes in 1943 was channeled to market as farm-skimmed cream. Milk cow numbers were also somewhat below June last year in some of the Western States, including Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington and Oregon. In the Pacific Coast States, the decline in milk cow numbers during the year ending with June was slightly less than in the calendar year 1943, apparently indicating a response to more favorable price relationships for milk production as the result of dairy production payments. In some interior States of the western group, including Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado increases in milk cow numbers were small. In the first two of these especially, whole milk manufacturing operations provide a major outlet for milk produced under irrigated valley dairying.

In some areas changes in milk cow numbers during the past year represent a continuation of previous trends, while in other areas they mark a reaction to such trends. In Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, this year's increase continues a sharp upward trend that has carried milk cow numbers up 16 percent or more since 1939. In the North Atlantic Region the moderate increase during the past year followed a period of relatively small change. Cumulative changes in milk cow numbers from June 1939 to June 1944 in this area ranged from an 8 percent decrease in New Hampshire to a 10 percent increase in Pennsylvania, with an average increase of 5 percent, of which almost two-fifths came during the past year. West of the Mississippi the slowing up in the increase in milk cow numbers during the past year levels off a fairly sharp upward trend during the previous 4 or 5 years. To a considerable extent that upward trend in the Plains and other Midwestern States has represented recovery from sharp declines that took place in the 1934-37 period as a result of drought, and feed shortages. In Idaho and Utah, modest increases in milk cow numbers also taper off a period of rapid rise. In other States of the Western group, the small changes this year concluded a 5-year period in which the cumulative increase in cow numbers ranged from 5 to 11 percent.

HEIFER CALVES SAVED FOR MILK COWS: The number of heifer calves saved for milk cows in early 1944 was sharply reduced as compared with the same period of other recent years. Reports received from farmers in the June Livestock Survey in reply to the question "Number of this spring's heifer calves being saved for milk cows?" recorded the smallest number of heifer calves saved per hundred milk cows on farms since 1934. Allowing for the large number of milk cows now on farms, the actual number of heifer calves saved appears to be the smallest since 1940. Except for a few minor States, the decline in the number of heifer calves saved as compared with a year ago was general over the entire country.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Many factors as yet unknown may influence the retention of young stock for milking purposes between now and 1946 when most of these calves will be coming into production. Some farmers may not have fully decided the future use of many young heifer calves now on their farms and the reported data are subject to changes of intentions that may accompany shifting economic conditions. However, the results of the survey appear to indicate a lowering of farmers' sights with respect to future increases in milk cow numbers. The trend toward saving fewer calves is supported by extremely heavy calf slaughter in early 1944. The cumulative slaughter of calves under Federal inspection in the first half of this year was the largest for the period since 1937, with June reaching an all time peak. Usual relationships between heifer calves saved by June and the year's crop would suggest that the number of heifer calves under 1 year kept for milk cows next January 1, would be sharply reduced from last January, perhaps as much as 10 percent. Feed supplies in many sections are low relative to livestock numbers and farmers are apparently gauging prospects for future increases in the milking herds much less optimistically than in any other year since the beginning of hostilities.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,631,000,000 eggs in July, a record production for the month -- 2 percent above July last year and 40 percent above the 10-year (1933-42) average. Egg production was at peak levels in all parts of the country. The aggregate production for the first 7 months of this year was 40,293,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent more than was produced during the same period last year and 49 percent above the 10-year average. The aggregate was the highest of all time in all parts of the country.

The rate of egg production per layer in July was 13.8 eggs, compared with 13.7 last year and 12.9 for the 10-year average. The rate during the first 7 months of this year was 99.9 eggs, compared with 98.1 last year and 90.7 the 10-year average for the period. A record high rate for July was set in the West North Central and Western States. In all other parts of the country the rate was from 1 to 2 percent below the July rate of last year except in the North Atlantic States where the rate was 2 percent above last year and about equal to the record rate of July 1941.

There were 336,368,000 layers on farms during July, an increase of 1 percent from last year and 32 percent above the 10-year average. Farm flocks decreased by 23,980,000 birds from July 1 to August 1, compared with a decrease of 26,219,000 birds last year. The decrease in layers was 7 percent of the number on hand July 1, compared with 8 percent last year. With an increase in egg prices during July the heavy culling of layers which was carried on in June was greatly reduced in July. Culling was 43 percent heavier in June than in June last year but was 12 percent less in July than in July last year.

There were 295,810,000 pullets not yet of laying age on farms August 1 to be added to the laying flock this fall and winter, a decrease of 15 percent from a year ago, but 17 percent above the 5-year (1938-42) average number. Decreases from a year ago were 23 percent in the West, 21 percent in the South Central, 17 percent in the South Atlantic and North Atlantic States, 13 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the East North Central States.

The preliminary estimate of young chickens raised on farms this year was 745,795,000 birds. On August 1, 40 percent of these chickens raised were young pullets being held on farms for flock replacements this fall and winter. On August 1 a year ago the young pullets held on farms were 37 percent of the number raised. The 5-year (1938-42) average number of pullets held is 36 percent of the average number raised.

PULLETS NOT YET OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS AUGUST 1
(Thousands)

Year	: North	: E. North	: W. North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central		: States
Av. 1938-42 1/	35,098	55,213	72,644	22,135	45,109	22,481	252,680
1943	48,451	68,406	110,588	28,406	62,383	27,953	346,187
1944	40,297	65,029	96,143	23,435	49,281	21,625	295,810

1/ Revised.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 31.2 cents per dozen, compared with 36.3 cents a year earlier and 19.6 cents for the 10-year (1933-42) average. They advanced 3.1 cents per dozen during the month ending July 15, compared with 1.1 cents last year and an average of 1.7 cents.

Chicken prices advanced 0.4 cents per pound during the month compared with an advance of 0.2 cents last year, although marketings were about a fourth larger than during the same month last year. Mid-July chicken prices averaged 24.2 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.3 cents a year earlier and 14.5 cents for the 10-year average.

Turkey prices have remained practically at O.P.A. ceiling levels since December 1942. On July 15 they were 30.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 28.5 cents a year earlier and 15.5 cents for the 5-year (1938-42) average.

The average cost of feed in a U. S. farm poultry ration increased a fraction of 1 percent during the month ending July 15, compared with an advance of almost 2 percent last year and a 10-year average increase of about 4 percent.

The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships on July 15 were more favorable, compared with a year earlier, than at any time since December 1943. The turkey-feed ratio was slightly less favorable than a year earlier but more favorable than the 5-year average.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

State	CORN, ALL		OATS		BARLEY	
	Indicated 1944		Indicated 1944		Indicated 1944	
	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production
	acre	Thous. bu.	acre	Thous. bu.	acre	Thous. bu.
	Bu.		Bu.		Bu.	
Maine	39.0	663	38.0	3,762	29.0	87
N.H.	41.0	656	37.0	259	--	--
Vt.	40.0	2,600	33.0	1,485	27.0	108
Mass.	41.0	1,886	32.0	192	--	--
R.I.	37.0	296	31.0	31	--	--
Conn.	39.0	2,028	30.0	120	--	--
N.Y.	38.0	27,626	32.0	25,248	26.0	2,860
N.J.	35.0	6,720	29.0	1,160	28.0	196
Pa.	39.0	54,522	29.0	24,128	29.0	2,552
Ohio	39.0	148,083	33.5	37,754	25.5	434
Ind.	38.5	178,563	25.5	32,512	26.0	1,222
Ill.	45.5	415,370	31.0	98,797	25.5	1,632
Mich.	38.0	68,590	32.0	45,152	27.0	3,888
Wis.	43.0	115,197	41.5	115,328	27.5	5,445
Minn.	37.0	217,523	35.0	167,720	20.0	15,960
Iowa	47.0	533,262	30.0	147,150	21.0	315
Mo.	30.5	149,938	17.0	29,070	21.0	1,680
N.Dak.	25.0	30,675	34.0	82,994	24.0	64,296
S.Dak.	28.0	103,180	33.0	96,855	17.0	29,495
Nebr.	29.0	253,721	18.5	34,151	12.0	11,724
Kans.	30.0	105,570	18.5	29,970	17.0	15,096
Del.	25.0	3,450	30.0	120	30.0	300
Md.	33.0	16,467	29.0	1,160	32.0	2,176
Va.	22.0	30,448	29.0	3,944	31.0	2,108
W.Va.	25.0	10,525	22.0	1,320	25.5	230
N.C.	20.0	46,840	29.0	8,236	26.0	1,170
S.C.	14.5	21,054	23.0	15,479	19.5	234
Ga.	9.0	32,607	23.5	12,690	20.0	220
Fla.	10.0	7,260	30.0	300	--	--
Ky.	18.0	51,786	20.5	1,538	23.5	2,115
Tenn.	17.0	45,832	23.0	3,473	19.0	2,090
Ala.	12.0	38,028	23.5	4,747	--	--
Miss.	14.0	36,946	37.0	14,097	--	--
Ark.	13.0	26,013	28.5	8,578	17.0	170
La.	11.5	14,754	31.0	4,774	--	--
Okla.	18.5	33,522	19.5	30,030	19.0	5,700
Tex.	13.0	64,649	27.0	42,471	28.0	8,428
Mont.	18.5	3,700	39.0	16,458	30.5	16,775
Idaho	48.0	1,488	40.0	7,560	36.0	12,240
Wyo.	12.0	1,104	31.5	4,442	29.0	3,625
Colo.	19.0	16,796	29.5	5,516	21.0	13,566
N.Mex.	16.5	2,970	28.0	756	27.0	945
Ariz.	12.0	456	32.0	384	37.0	2,738
Utah	31.0	775	41.0	1,968	45.0	6,435
Nev.	30.0	120	39.0	390	40.0	920
Wash.	40.0	1,240	46.0	7,728	37.0	9,102
Oreg.	33.5	1,407	34.0	10,472	31.5	6,142
Calif.	33.0	2,211	30.0	5,310	28.0	39,284
U. S.	30.0	2,929,117	29.9	1,187,809	23.2	293,703

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WINTER WHEAT			SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM		
Preliminary 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per acre	Production Thous. bu.	Yield per acre	Production Thous. bu.	
Maine	--	--	22.0	44	
N.Y.	26.0	9,178	19.0	76	
N.J.	23.0	1,380	--	--	
Pa.	22.0	20,108	19.0	152	
Ohio	23.5	48,034	22.0	22	
Ind.	21.0	26,607	20.0	120	
Ill.	20.5	25,461	20.0	140	
Mich.	25.0	23,800	21.0	168	
Wis.	21.0	735	19.5	644	
Minn.	16.0	1,792	18.0	20,016	
Iowa	18.0	2,250	14.5	87	
Mo.	17.5	27,300	--	--	
N. Dak.	--	--	18.5	149,036	
S. Dak.	12.0	2,760	13.5	35,762	
Nebr.	12.5	37,825	9.5	874	
Kans.	16.7	198,413	9.0	45	
Del.	21.0	1,407	--	--	
Md.	24.0	9,096	--	--	
Va.	21.5	12,126	--	--	
W. Va.	17.5	1,820	--	--	
N.C.	17.0	9,486	--	--	
S.C.	13.0	3,523	--	--	
Ga.	13.0	2,834	--	--	
Ky.	18.5	7,807	--	--	
Tenn.	15.0	6,930	--	--	
Ala.	14.5	218	--	--	
Miss.	26.0	468	--	--	
Ark.	12.0	540	--	--	
Okla.	18.5	85,414	--	--	
Tex.	18.5	77,071	--	--	
Mont.	23.0	26,657	19.0	54,530	
Idaho	29.0	17,690	33.0	12,606	
Wyo.	18.0	2,700	15.5	1,302	
Colo.	14.5	16,370	15.0	2,415	
N. Mex.	13.0	2,795	16.0	336	
Ariz.	25.0	600	--	--	
Utah	27.0	5,643	33.0	2,409	
Nev.	30.0	180	28.0	420	
Wash.	28.5	39,244	23.5	24,017	
Oreg.	26.5	19,716	22.0	4,070	
Calif.	19.0	10,146	--	--	
U.S.	18.8	786,124	18.4	309,291	

DURUM WHEAT

Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per acre	Production Thous. bu.
Minn.	18.0	738
N. Dak.	17.0	33,014
S. Dak.	12.5	2,938
3 States	16.5	36,690

hsj

BUCKWHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	For	Average	Indi-	Average			
	Average:	1943	harvest:	1933-42	1943	cated	1933-42	1943	Indicated
	1933-42:	1944	1944		1944			1944	
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	10	7	7	15.6	20.0	18.0	155	140	126
Vt.	1	1	1	19.6	20.0	21.0	28	20	21
N.Y.	134	177	170	17.5	18.5	18.0	2,333	3,274	3,060
Pa.	127	132	157	19.0	19.0	19.0	2,423	2,508	2,983
Ohio	17	20	14	17.1	17.5	16.0	285	350	224
Ind.	13	14	12	13.5	14.0	11.5	174	196	138
Ill.	6	9	6	15.0	15.5	16.0	96	140	96
Mich.	23	50	35	14.4	16.0	15.0	333	800	525
Wis.	15	18	27	12.8	14.5	14.5	186	261	392
Minn.	18	34	60	11.1	13.0	13.0	205	442	780
Iowa	4	3	3	14.4	16.0	16.0	65	48	48
Mo.	1	1	1	10.8	12.0	12.0	11	12	12
N.Dak.	5	3	6	8.2	14.0	13.0	42	42	78
S.Dak.	2	2	3	8.6	13.0	13.0	20	26	39
Md.	5	5	5	19.2	21.0	19.0	102	105	95
Va.	9	7	7	14.8	14.0	15.0	136	98	105
W.Va.	16	11	11	17.7	19.0	17.5	292	209	192
N.C.	4	4	4	15.2	16.5	15.5	64	66	62
Ky.	2	3	3	11.0	11.0	12.0	22	33	36
Tenn.	2	4	3	12.8	15.0	11.0	26	60	33
U. S.	416	505	535	16.9	17.5	16.9	7,020	8,830	9,045

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
<u>Thousand bushels</u>						
Av.						
1933-42	315,315	200,147	127,402	28,340	88,995	760,199
1943	354,916	133,317	227,689	37,177	83,199	836,298
1944 2/	486,396	232,813	270,802	37,679	104,415	1,132,105

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated August 1, 1944.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

RYE			FLAXSEED		
Preliminary 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per acre Bushels	Production Thous. bu.	Yield per acre Bushels	Production Thous. bu.	
N.Y.	18.0	270	--	---	
N.J.	17.0	238	--	---	
Pa.	15.5	666	---	---	
Ohio	17.0	646	--	---	
Ind.	13.0	1,300	--	---	
Ill.	12.5	875	12.0	36	
Mich.	14.5	1,131	10.0	50	
Wis.	10.0	1,000	12.0	72	
Minn.	12.0	1,332	8.5	7,880	
Iowa	15.0	195	9.0	1,098	
Mo.	12.5	1,000	7.0	98	
N.Dak.	12.5	2,838	7.5	7,680	
S.Dak.	11.5	4,566	9.5	2,802	
Nebr.	10.0	3,450	8.0	16	
Kans.	11.5	1,116	4.5	684	
Del.	15.0	225	--	---	
Md.	15.5	341	--	---	
Va.	16.0	736	--	---	
W.Va.	13.5	54	--	---	
N.C.	10.5	399	--	---	
S.C.	9.0	234	--	---	
Ga.	8.5	170	--	---	
Ky.	14.0	490	--	---	
Tenn.	10.0	440	--	---	
Okla.	10.5	1,449	4.5	225	
Tex.	13.5	270	10.0	340	
Mont.	15.5	341	8.0	2,048	
Idaho	16.0	96	8.5	8	
Wyo.	8.0	160	4.5	4	
Colo.	8.5	536	--	---	
N.Mex.	10.5	84	--	---	
Ariz.	---	---	22.0	440	
Utah	9.0	81	--	---	
Wash.	14.0	294	10.0	10	
Oreg.	14.0	434	9.5	19	
Calif.	12.0	108	18.0	2,952	
U.S.	11.9	27,565	8.6	26,462	

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested		For	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	Average:	1943	harvest,	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	:1933-42:		: 1944	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Thousand acres				Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ill.	2	1	1	23.2	30.0	25.0	46	30	25
Iowa	1/ 4	2	1	1/21.5	18.0	20.0	1/87	36	20
Mo.	58	40	40	15.0	19.0	20.0	958	760	800
N. Dak.	--	5	4	--	12.0	12.5	--	60	50
S. Dak.	1/101	104	128	1/ 8.9	9.0	11.5	1/1,031	933	1,472
Nebr.	144	72	131	10.9	14.4	15.0	1,691	1,034	1,965
Kans.	933	1,000	1,800	10.4	14.5	19.0	11,189	14,500	34,200
Ark.	12	5	7	12.9	10.0	11.0	156	50	77
La.	2	2	2	15.4	17.0	15.0	37	34	30
Okla.	763	597	919	10.0	9.0	13.0	7,784	5,355	11,947
Tex.	2,208	4,357	4,706	14.6	16.5	17.5	33,790	71,817	82,355
Colo.	119	134	181	8.8	12.7	14.0	1,160	1,707	2,534
N. Mex.	163	168	319	12.3	8.5	19.0	2,218	1,422	6,061
Ariz.	27	40	62	29.9	34.0	32.0	820	1,360	1,984
Calif.	129	110	99	34.6	37.0	36.0	4,504	4,070	3,564
U.S.	4,655	6,637	8,400	13.4	15.5	17.5	65,362	103,168	147,084
1/	Short-time average.								

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1943	Indicated	Average	1943	Indicated	
	Average:	harvest,	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944	
	:1933-42:	: 1944	: 1933-42	:	:	:	:	:	
Thousand acres				Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Ill.	37	11	13	486	585	580	8,960	3,200	3,800
Kans.	26	16	20	200	280	360	2,450	2,200	3,600
Okla.	99	54	100	266	325	375	12,160	8,800	18,800
Tex.	30	18	48	299	300	370	4,450	2,700	8,900
Colo.	51	80	96	188	280	350	5,050	11,200	16,800
N. Mex.	52	55	70	242	160	325	6,400	4,400	11,400
U.S.	295	234	347	273.0	278.1	364.1	39,510	32,500	63,300

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1943	Indicated	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42		1944	1933-42		1944
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	1,786	1,975	1,700	10,251	15,207	16,490
Oreg.	894	850	1,000	18,773	14,450	18,500
Calif.	1,433	1,600	1,600	9,999	12,640	13,440
U.S.	1,158	1,297	1,323	39,024	42,297	48,430

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Indicated 1944	
	Yield per	Production
	acre Short tons	Thousand short tons
Ohio	8.5	119
Michigan	8.5	552
Nebraska	11.5	586
Montana	12.0	840
Idaho	15.0	675
Wyoming	12.0	360
Colorado	11.5	1,484
Utah	14.6	467
California	16.0	1,120
Other States	12.1	1,100
United States	12.2	7,303

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average	1943	Indicated	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42		1944	1933-42		1944
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Louisiana	17.7	20.2	19.0	4,637	5,826	5,206
Florida	32.7	25.5	32.0	692	684	960
Total	18.8	20.6	20.3	5,329	6,510	6,166

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage 1/			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	Indi-	Average	Indicated	Average	1943	Indicated
	Average: 1943	harvest:	1933-42	1943	cated:	1933-42	1943		1944
	1933-42	1944			1944				
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	142	160	158	1,124	1,140	1,150	160,624	182,400	181,700
N.C.	237	302	293	1,154	1,020	1,250	275,038	308,040	366,250
Tenn.	9	21	14	706	700	600	6,344	14,700	8,400
Total									
(Va.-N.C.area)	388	483	465	1,134	1,046	1,196	442,006	505,140	556,350
S.C.	19	68	54	640	550	575	11,577	37,400	31,050
Ga.	610	1,078	1,121	694	710	725	421,750	765,380	812,725
Fla.	77	114	128	615	660	600	47,978	75,240	76,800
Ala.	301	574	540	682	725	700	206,362	416,150	378,000
Miss.	32	41	27	495	450	450	15,970	18,450	12,150
Total									
(S.E. area)	1,039	1,875	1,870	678	700	701	703,636	1,312,620	1,310,725
Ark.	23	41	23	396	300	300	9,040	12,300	6,900
La.	12	27	14	397	335	280	4,909	9,045	3,920
Okla.	73	275	292	491	225	500	37,964	61,875	146,000
Tex.	307	906	770	470	330	400	144,255	298,980	308,000
Total									
(S.W. area)	415	1,249	1,099	468	306	423	196,168	382,200	464,820
United States	1,842	3,607	3,434	734.4	609.9	679.1	1,341,811	2,199,960	2,331,895

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TAME HAY			ALFALFA HAY 1/			CLOVER & TIMOTHY HAY 1/		
Indicated 1944			Indicated 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production	Yield per	Production
	acre		acre		acre		acre	
	Tons	Thous.tons	Tons	Thous.tons	Tons	Thous.tons	Tons	Thous.tons
Me.	0.80	690	1.30	9	0.90	407		
N.H.	1.00	342	1.75	9	1.15	192		
Vt.	1.10	955	1.85	39	1.20	626		
Mass.	1.20	434	2.00	34	1.25	282		
R.I.	1.10	38	2.10	2	1.15	20		
Conn.	1.15	327	2.25	56	1.15	162		
N.Y.	1.40	5,403	1.95	817	1.40	3,847		
N.J.	1.50	354	2.10	132	1.30	142		
Pa.	1.40	3,053	1.90	509	1.35	2,291		
Ohio	1.40	3,228	1.85	738	1.35	2,236		
Ind.	1.25	2,515	1.75	696	1.20	1,273		
Ill.	1.38	3,496	2.35	1,046	1.30	1,552		
Mich.	1.45	3,719	1.60	1,766	1.35	1,725		
Wis.	1.65	6,437	2.25	1,854	1.50	4,288		
Minn.	1.55	4,565	1.80	2,135	1.40	1,520		
Iowa	1.70	5,561	2.45	2,112	1.45	3,170		
Mo.	1.05	3,527	2.45	760	.90	891		
N.Dak.	1.45	1,190	1.65	302	1.40	6		
S.Dak.	1.50	918	1.75	536	1.30	14		
Nebr.	1.85	1,868	2.05	1,560	1.30	22		
Kans.	2.05	1,915	2.30	1,610	1.35	49		
Del.	1.15	89	2.20	11	1.20	38		
Md.	1.25	528	2.00	84	1.15	320		
Va.	.95	1,376	1.90	125	1.10	439		
W.Va.	1.10	877	2.00	104	1.10	439		
N.C.	.90	1,153	1.90	11	.85	53		
S.C.	.70	444	1.50	3	--	--		
Ga.	.46	721	1.50	8	.75	3		
Fla.	.55	78	--	--	--	--		
Ky.	.90	1,620	1.50	315	1.00	363		
Tenn.	.75	1,573	1.00	120	.85	132		
Ala.	.65	738	1.40	8	.75	4		
Miss.	1.05	983	2.05	154	1.00	6		
Ark.	.90	1,097	1.80	153	.90	17		
La.	1.10	345	1.90	59	.90	13		
Okla.	1.40	1,357	2.20	660	--	--		
Tex.	.95	1,405	2.70	389	--	--		
Mont.	1.50	1,922	1.70	1,183	1.55	343		
Idaho	2.17	2,218	2.45	1,872	1.45	209		
Wyo.	1.50	798	1.75	527	1.35	166		
Colo.	1.85	1,965	2.20	1,445	1.50	266		
N.Mex.	2.25	428	2.70	375	1.15	12		
Ariz.	2.40	778	2.75	652	--	--		
Utah	2.40	1,214	2.55	1,119	1.80	41		
Nev.	2.20	425	2.55	352	1.40	34		
Wash.	1.95	1,960	2.35	783	2.10	405		
Oreg.	1.85	1,589	2.50	685	1.80	203		
Calif.	2.84	5,257	4.20	3,973	1.80	67		
U. S.	1.38	83,453	2.22	31,892	1.33	28,279		

1/ Included in tame hay; clover and timothy hay excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

- 28 -

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

WILD HAY

PASTURE

COWPEAS

State	Indicated 1944		Condition 1944		Condition 1944	
	Yield per	Production	Average	Average		
	acre	Thous. tons	1933-42	1933-42	1943	1944
	Tons	Thous. tons	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	0.85	5	81	74	--	--
N.H.	.90	5	79	81	--	--
Vt.	1.00	5	80	79	--	--
Mass.	.85	8	76	60	--	--
R.I.	.75	1	74	48	--	--
Conn.	1.00	6	79	51	--	--
N.Y.	.95	45	67	75	--	--
N.J.	1.20	17	69	41	85	87
Pa.	.90	15	72	64	1/81	81
Ohio	.80	5	71	51	--	--
Ind.	.95	5	68	45	77	80
Ill.	.90	19	70	64	73	75
Mich.	.95	16	65	68	--	--
Wis.	1.25	111	68	74	--	--
Minn.	1.10	1,455	66	85	--	--
Iowa	1.25	138	70	92	--	--
Mo.	1.10	176	62	59	70	71
N.Dak.	1.05	2,082	60	88	--	--
S.Dak.	.95	2,630	52	93	--	--
Nebr.	.90	2,691	55	92	--	--
Kans.	1.20	794	53	90	66	81
Del.	.90	1	76	47	86	79
Md.	.90	3	73	56	86	77
Va.	.70	7	82	58	81	79
W.Va.	.85	19	78	63	81	88
N.C.	1.00	18	80	73	78	79
S.C.	.85	7	72	71	72	76
Ga.	.65	19	76	62	72	76
Fla.	--	--	83	85	78	81
Ky.	.70	24	77	36	79	76
Tenn.	.55	23	76	39	76	70
Ala.	.65	25	79	62	74	77
Miss.	.85	56	77	63	75	71
Ark.	.95	156	68	55	73	60
La.	1.05	25	80	65	75	74
Okla.	1.15	646	57	84	66	66
Tex.	1.00	200	69	69	72	71
Mont.	.90	670	69	86	--	--
Idaho	1.20	140	80	87	--	--
Wyo.	.85	363	73	94	--	--
Colo.	1.00	408	66	92	--	--
N.Mex.	.85	18	66	80	--	--
Ariz.	.90	4	77	81	--	--
Utah	1.35	97	71	86	--	--
Nev.	1.10	241	84	93	--	--
Wash.	1.15	49	74	70	--	--
Oreg.	1.05	235	76	79	--	--
Calif.	1.20	187	78	73	--	--
U. S.	1.00	13,870	68	72	73	73
						67

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

as of
August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

SOYBEANS				SOYBEANS FOR BEANS			
Condition 1944				Production			
State	Average	1943	1944	State	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42				1933-42		1944
		Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	77	76	85	Ohio	7,195	27,993	22,160
N.J.	85	89	69	Ind.	9,479	27,084	23,580
Pa.	84	87	82	Ill.	32,508	70,602	67,158
Ohio	79	78	73	Mich.	687	1,596	1,470
Ind.	77	84	69	Minn.	1/ 734	3,321	2,717
Ill.	77	83	82	Iowa	10,093	39,332	35,298
Mich.	79	74	82	Mo.	1,678	8,696	10,260
Wis.	81	88	87	N.C.	1,793	2,313	2,392
Minn.	--	85	81	Miss.	566	1,704	1,275
Iowa	84	93	86	Ark.	905	2,536	2,400
Mo.	70	75	75				
N.Dak.	--	72	75	10 Principal			
S.Dak.	--	85	85	States	65,565	185,177	168,710
Nebr.	1/72	82	83				
Kans.	66	81	86	Other			
Del.	88	85	64	States	3,206	10,585	9,848
Md.	85	81	80				
Va.	83	81	71				
W.Va.	82	89	71				
N.C.	82	85	80				
S.C.	73	78	79				
Ga.	74	76	61				
Ky.	80	82	63				
Tenn.	77	74	63				
Ala.	76	76	61				
Miss.	79	74	65				
Ark.	74	69	66				
La.	81	80	75				
Okla.	64	66	80				
Tex.	1/74	67	65				
U. S.	78	82	77	U. S.	68,771	195,762	178,558

1/ Short-time average.

RICE					
Indicated 1944			Stocks on farms 1/		
State	Yield per	Production	Average	1943	1944
	acre		1933-42		
	Bushels	Thous.bushels		Thousand	bushels
Ark.	49.0	13,132	28	13	12
La.	37.5	21,412	79	23	48
Tex.	48.0	18,816	14	16	20
Calif.	63.0	15,498	--	--	--
U. S.	46.6	68,858	121	52	80

1/ 3 States only.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of
August 1, 1944

August 10, 1944
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type		Type No.	Yield per acre lb.	Production Thous. lb.	INDICATED 1944		INDICATED 1944	
Class and type		Type No.	Yield per acre lb.	Production Thous. lb.	INDICATED 1944		INDICATED 1944	
FIRE-CURED:								
Virginia.	11	875	92,750		AIR-CURED (dark):			
North Carolina	11	910	230,230		Indiana			
Total Old Belt	11	900	322,980		Kentucky			
Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,040	344,240		Tennessee			
North Carolina	13	1,100	86,900		Total One Sucker			
South Carolina	13	1,080	116,640		Total Green River (Ky.)			
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,088	203,540		Virginia Sun-cured			
Georgia	14	1,030	97,850		Total air-cured (dark)			
Florida	14	900	15,300		CIGAR FILLER:			
Alabama	14	800	240		Pennsylvania Seedleaf			
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,010	113,390		Miami Valley (Ohio)			
Total Fire-cured	11-14	995	984,150		Total cigar filler			
FIRE-CURED (light):								
Total Virginia Belt	21	765	10,710		CIGAR BINDER:			
Kentucky	22	800	8,400		Massachusetts			
Tennessee	22	820	20,500		Connecticut			
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	814	28,900		Total Connecticut Valley			
Kentucky	23	925	12,488		Massachusetts			
Tennessee	23	900	2,430		Connecticut			
Total Paducah	23	921	14,918		Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed			
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	800	80		New York			
Total Fire-cured	21-24	830	54,608		Pennsylvania			
AIR-CURED (light):								
Ohio	31	800	13,520		Total New York & Pa. Havana Seed			
Indiana	31	820	9,922		Southern Wisconsin			
Missouri	31	1,000	6,800		Wisconsin			
Kansas	31	950	285		Minnesota			
Virginia	31	1,000	12,000		Total Northern Wisconsin			
West Virginia	31	750	2,475		Georgia			
North Carolina	31	1,150	12,650		Florida			
Kentucky	31	850	283,900		Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown			
Tennessee	31	830	60,590		Total cigar binder			
Alabama	31	850	85		CIGAR WRAPPER:			
Total Burley	31	857	402,227		Massachusetts			
Southern Maryland	32	750	28,125		Connecticut			
Total air-cured (light)	31-32	849	430,352		Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown			
MISCELLANEOUS:								
Louisiana Perique	72	450	180		Georgia			
United States	All	959	1,616,498		Florida			
					Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown			
					Total cigar wrapper			
					Total cigar types			
					Total cigar types			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

TOBACCO

Indicated 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per	Production	State	Yield per	Production
	acre			acre	
	Pounds	Thous. pounds		Pounds	Thous. pounds
Mass.	1,625	9,263	Va.	872	117,710
Gonn.	1,307	21,432	W.Va.	750	2,475
N.Y.	1,400	980	N.C.	1,000	674,020
Pa.	1,352	45,420	S.C.	1,080	116,640
Ohio	786	18,395	Ga.	1,030	98,600
Ind.	820	10,092	Fla.	922	17,985
Wis.	1,465	28,868	Ky.	854	331,143
Minn.	1,200	720	Tenn.	828	87,040
Mo.	1,000	6,800	Ala.	812	325
Kans.	950	285	La.	450	180
Md.	750	28,125	U.S.	959	1,616,498

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Indicated 1944			Indicated 1944		
State	Yield per	Production	State	Yield per	Production
	acre			acre	
	Pounds	Thous. bags 2/		Pounds	Thous. bags 2/
Maine	960	48	Mont.	1,350	364
Vt.	640	6	Idaho	1,450	2,132
N.Y.	930	1,107	Wyo.	1,275	1,148
Mich.	900	5,940	Colo.	650	2,308
Wis.	700	21	N.Mex.	370	888
Minn.	560	45	Ariz.	500	75
N.Dak.	450	9	Utah	570	63
S.Dak.	300	3	Wash.	1,170	47
Nebr.	1,200	660	Oreg.	1,000	20
Kans.	400	4	Calif.	1,182	4,856
Tex.	200	3/ 10	U.S.	913.7	19,754

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Not including Blackeye peas.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

		Indicated 1944
State	Yield per	Production
	acre	
	Pounds	Thousand bags 2/
Wisconsin	750	22
North Dakota	900	90
Montana	1,300	468
Idaho	1,300	2,886
Wyoming	1,200	12
Colorado	1,050	326
Washington	1,320	4,792
Oregon	1,260	630
8 States	1,288	9,226

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M.(E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1943	Indicated	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:

Maine	273	355	285	43,025	73,485	60,135
New York, Long Island	224	214	140	10,909	14,011	9,730
New York, Upstate	104	109	100	17,649	15,667	13,150
Pennsylvania	121	106	115	22,836	18,656	18,975
3 Eastern	167.9	205.8	176.8	94,419	121,819	101,990
Michigan	96	105	100	23,765	22,365	17,500
Wisconsin	81	88	84	17,767	16,368	11,844
Minnesota	79	97	85	20,285	23,571	17,765
North Dakota	90	130	120	11,994	22,100	21,240
South Dakota	57	80	75	1,844	3,680	2,775
5 Central	85.6	102.7	96.2	75,654	88,084	71,124
Nebraska	108	130	114	8,846	12,090	8,664
Montana	96	115	115	1,642	2,645	1,955
Idaho	222	230	230	27,014	43,470	37,720
Wyoming	110	145	155	2,054	2,175	2,170
Colorado	163	215	220	13,650	18,705	19,580
Utah	158	175	175	2,061	3,430	3,062
Nevada	168	200	200	373	680	680
Washington	188	220	200	8,329	13,200	9,400
Oregon	179	195	200	6,865	10,335	9,200
California 1/	277	280	320	8,912	11,480	12,480
10 Western	175.2	202.4	204.5	79,747	118,210	104,911
TOTAL 18	131.6	161.3	152.0	249,821	328,113	278,025

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	153	160	160	1,285	1,472	1,360
Vermont	134	125	140	1,969	1,825	1,722
Massachusetts	139	135	145	2,380	3,375	3,625
Rhode Island	186	175	190	786	1,085	1,235
Connecticut	169	145	170	2,742	3,190	3,587
5 New England	151.3	142.2	157.1	9,163	10,947	11,529
West Virginia	87	75	72	2,987	2,775	2,376
Ohio	103	95	85	11,464	8,550	6,630
Indiana	98	100	80	5,542	4,100	3,280
Illinois	78	62	57	3,168	2,170	1,824
Iowa	85	97	65	5,539	5,238	3,250
5 Central	92.9	88.8	74.2	28,699	22,833	17,360
New Mexico	74	80	78	348	480	468
Arizona	137	180	220	245	1,170	1,342
2 Southwestern	92.6	132.0	149.6	594	1,650	1,810
TOTAL 12	102.2	102.3	96.1	38,456	35,430	30,699
30 LATE STATES	126.8	152.7	143.7	288,276	363,543	308,724

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	172	161	120	9,174	11,431	8,640
Delaware	89	70	65	438	308	266
Maryland	104	88	92	2,699	1,980	1,822
Virginia	116	123	76	9,695	9,594	5,776
Kentucky	76	88	49	3,462	4,664	2,254
Missouri	85	89	69	3,752	3,827	2,484
Kansas	80	90	46	2,225	2,970	1,150
TOTAL 7	110.2	114.1	80.3	31,444	34,774	22,392
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	124.9	148.3	136.4	319,721	398,317	331,116

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

POTATOES (Con'd)

GROUP and STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		

EARLY POTATO STATES:

North Carolina	99	111	74	8,332	12,099	6,438
South Carolina	112	103	61	2,472	3,193	1,464
Georgia	64	61	45	1,334	2,135	1,440
Florida	124	121	106	3,597	3,703	3,445
Tennessee	71	73	53	3,048	4,380	2,279
Alabama	88	94	58	3,835	5,264	3,422
Mississippi	65	56	65	1,311	1,904	2,210
Arkansas	73	79	68	3,093	4,661	3,400
Louisiana	61	61	52	2,490	3,599	3,276
Oklahoma	69	61	69	2,219	2,501	2,208
Texas	67	86	72	3,516	6,450	4,752
California 1/	286	350	315	7,944	16,450	19,845
TOTAL 12	94.1	104.2	92.5	43,191	66,339	54,179
TOTAL U. S.	120.1	139.9	127.9	362,912	464,656	385,295

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944	Average 1933-42	1943	Indicated 1944
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. J.	142	90	120	2,219	1,440	1,920
Ind.	92	100	80	306	150	120
Ill.	84	80	76	364	360	380
Iowa	85	85	90	214	170	180
Mo.	87	76	85	804	760	680
Kans.	99	135	140	338	378	420
Del.	128	85	130	558	255	390
Md.	147	120	150	1,133	960	1,200
Va.	114	93	110	3,914	2,976	3,630
N.C.	100	97	100	8,362	7,760	8,000
S.C.	84	87	90	4,925	6,960	7,020
Ga.	74	75	70	8,044	9,375	8,120
Fla.	66	67	68	1,277	1,608	1,292
Ky.	84	83	65	1,523	1,826	1,235
Tenn.	91	88	75	4,388	4,752	3,375
Ala.	75	80	70	6,447	7,680	6,300
Miss.	86	85	80	6,524	6,970	5,760
Ark.	75	60	65	2,329	1,620	1,430
La.	69	72	62	7,034	8,856	7,006
Okl.	69	50	85	876	600	1,190
Tex.	74	78	65	4,332	5,616	4,225
Calif.	114	125	115	1,269	1,500	1,380
U. S.	84.3	81.7	79.1	67,182	72,572	65,253

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORT

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

as of

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area	:	Production 2/						
and	:	Average	:	1942	:	1943	:	Indicated
State	:	1934-42	:		:		:	1944
Thousand bushels.								

Eastern States:

North Atlantic:

Maine	589	813	704	866
New Hampshire	729	961	767	907
Vermont	543	731	722	470
Massachusetts	2,586	3,400	2,228	2,665
Rhode Island	270	332	281	280
Connecticut	1,422	1,922	836	1,635
New York	16,140	18,997	13,602	18,090
New Jersey	3,216	3,239	2,028	2,280
Pennsylvania	9,086	10,031	5,070	10,400
Total N. Atl.	34,581	40,426	26,238	37,593

South Atlantic:

Delaware	1,093	940	499	963
Maryland	1,936	2,211	864	2,052
Virginia	11,493	14,094	5,590	14,040
West Virginia	4,366	4,686	2,046	4,752
North Carolina	1,142	1,086	499	1,584
Total S. Atl.	20,032	23,017	9,498	23,391

Total Eastern States

54,613 63,443 35,736 60,984

Central States:

North Central:

Ohio	5,190	6,384	2,422	5,561
Indiana	1,589	1,392	1,010	1,292
Illinois	3,204	3,410	2,790	2,542
Michigan	7,881	9,234	5,888	7,800
Wisconsin	644	737	862	805
Minnesota	210	168	173	159
Iowa	276	108	42	82
Missouri	1,453	1,075	968	770
Nebraska	299	118	34	90
Kansas	788	580	260	310
Total N. Cent.	21,534	23,206	14,448	19,411

South Central:

Kentucky	285	179	280	185
Tennessee	316	327	198	294
Arkansas	774	616	563	568
Total S. Cent.	1,376	1,122	1,041	1,047

Total Central States

22,910 24,328 15,489 20,458

Western States:

Montana	333	173	258	367
Idaho	3,166	1,705	640	1,950
Colorado	1,600	1,595	1,140	1,846
New Mexico	718	752	847	819
Utah	397	307	550	544
Washington	27,939	27,339	23,000	29,304
Oregon	3,218	2,652	2,690	3,176
California	7,486	5,979	8,700	6,195
Total Western States	44,856	40,502	37,825	44,201

Total 35 States

122,378 128,273 89,050 125,643

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

PEACHES					PEARS				
Production 1/					Production 1/				
State	Average	1942	1943	Indicated	State	Average	1943	Indicated	
	1933-42			1944		1933-42		1944	
	Thousand bushels					Thousand bushels			
N.H.	15	15	2/		22 : Maine	8	5		9
Mass.	55	51	1		47 : N.H.	11	4		12
R.I.	17	16	2/		19 : Vt.	4	1		2
Conn.	123	163	6		133 : Mass.	62	20		46
N.Y.	1,371	1,615	95		1,892 : R.I.	8	4		6
N.J.	957	1,228	918		1,225 : Conn.	66	38		70
Pa.	1,628	1,771	1,176		1,909 : N.Y.	1,117	528		1,206
Ohio	744	678	300		959 : N.J.	60	48		57
Ind.	300	112	157		570 : Pa.	558	174		458
Ill.	1,334	652	400		1,386 : Ohio	549	173		368
Mich.	2,185	2,150	1,452		3,600 : Ind.	284	72		152
Iowa	76	22	20		22 : Ill.	530	232		329
Mo.	715	512	68		315 : Mich.	1,148	481		1,157
Nebr.	21	14	2/		1 : Iowa	106	50		58
Kans.	88	22	2		15 : Mo.	356	170		165
Del.	376	396	93		630 : Nebr.	27	13		13
Md.	401	476	221		581 : Kans.	136	52		66
Va.	1,187	1,936	172		1,950 : Del.	7	2		7
W.Va.	355	570	160		670 : Md.	65	20		49
N.C.	2,074	2,463	252		2,660 : Va.	378	26		434
S.C.	2,121	3,500	392		2,280 : W.Va.	80	12		130
Ga.	5,382	6,177	1,593		4,860 : N.C.	337	88		288
Fla.	82	123	66		121 : S.C.	136	36		151
Ky.	606	183	366		732 : Ga.	355	138		464
Tenn.	1,162	466	294		612 : Fla.	131	99		183
Ala.	1,539	1,595	649		1,350 : Ky.	226	80		128
Miss.	912	974	476		1,054 : Tenn.	285	132		182
Ark.	2,080	2,337	738		2,562 : Ala.	295	112		286
La.	304	335	176		384 : Miss.	358	136		360
Okla.	476	477	136		220 : Ark.	171	80		214
Tex.	1,543	1,610	900		1,554 : La.	162	78		245
Idaho	196	279	198		391 : Okla.	142	75		104
Colo.	1,411	1,490	1,978		2,112 : Tex.	393	211		488
N.Mex.	94	110	134		137 : Idaho	61	36		70
Ariz.	63	50	60		66 : Colo.	188	264		168
Utah	472	340	846		750 : N.Mex.	43	53		55
Nev.	5	2	5		7 : Ariz.	10	11		10
Wash.	1,562	2,168	2,052		2,576 : Utah	113	200		192
Oreg.	397	535	418		606 : Nev.	4	5		5
Calif.	23,194	28,752	25,210		30,336 : Wash., all	6,242	5,266		7,588
Clingstone 3/	14,434	17,668	14,585		18,793 : Bartlett	4,374	3,906		5,888
Freestone	8,759	11,084	10,625		11,543 : Other	1,868	1,360		1,700
						Oreg., all	3,723	2,817	4,267
						Bartlett	1,506	1,386	1,771
						Other	2,217	1,431	2,496
						Calif., all	9,622	12,543	8,168
						Bartlett	8,392	11,293	7,126
						Other	1,229	1,250	1,042
U.S.	57,618	66,365	42,180	71,316	U. S.	28,559	24,585		28,410

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvest on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels. 3/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

August 1, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1942	1943	Indicated
	1933-42			1944
T o n s				
Mass.	470	300	150	300
R.I.	225	200	150	150
Conn.	1,450	1,100	700	900
N.Y.	62,470	69,600	39,200	61,600
N.J.	2,600	2,600	2,100	2,700
Pa.	17,850	21,500	15,300	20,800
Ohio	24,010	22,400	17,900	23,500
Ind.	3,550	2,800	2,100	2,500
Ill.	5,110	4,300	2,900	3,700
Mich.	43,580	46,000	42,400	41,400
Wis.	435	500	500	600
Iowa	3,630	3,200	2,900	3,100
Mo.	8,070	7,200	5,200	6,800
Nebr.	1,700	1,800	1,400	1,300
Kans.	2,840	3,600	2,200	3,200
Del.	1,540	1,200	1,000	1,200
Md.	465	300	200	300
Va.	2,060	1,900	1,100	1,700
W.Va.	1,265	1,400	800	1,200
N.C.	6,330	6,400	5,200	6,200
S.C.	1,390	1,400	1,100	1,300
Ga.	1,670	2,100	1,700	2,200
Fla.	660	600	450	600
Ky.	2,050	2,000	1,800	1,700
Tenn.	2,270	2,700	2,000	1,900
Ala.	1,310	1,400	1,100	1,200
Ark.	8,960	8,400	7,300	8,100
Okla.	2,900	3,100	2,300	3,100
Tex.	2,350	2,200	2,200	2,200
Idaho	555	450	250	500
Colo.	515	500	400	600
N.Mex.	1,050	900	900	1,000
Ariz.	910	700	1,400	1,500
Utah	840	700	800	900
Wash.	8,420	14,900	15,000	18,000
Oreg.	2,110	1,800	1,800	2,200
Calif., all	2,143,800	2,160,000	2,789,000	2,492,000
Wine var.	522,700	474,000	575,000	548,000
Table var.	387,600	409,000	553,000	494,000
Raisin var.	1,233,500	1,277,000	1,661,000	1,450,000
Raisins 2/	216,700	254,000	401,000	--
Not dried	366,700	261,000	57,000	--
U. S.	2,371,410	2,402,150	2,972,900	2,722,150

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

zfm

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
August 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

August 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CHERRIES

State	All varieties			Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average:	1943	:Prelim.:	Average:	1943	:Prelim.:	Average:	1943	:Prelim.:
	: 1933-42:	1944	: 1944	: 1938-42:	1944	: 1944	: 1938-42:	1944	: 1944
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	20,390	12,500	25,800	2,220	600	2,700	20,600	11,900	23,100
Pa.	7,740	3,600	10,600	1,940	700	2,200	6,440	2,900	8,400
Ohio	4,534	810	4,980	764	160	1,080	3,442	650	3,900
Mich.	38,070	12,400	59,700	3,320	1,600	4,600	35,440	10,800	55,100
Wis.	9,606	2,600	13,800	---	---	---	10,680	2,600	13,800
Mont.	344	460	920	---	30	460	248	430	460
Idaho	2,348	2,130	2,390	1,734	1,660	1,910	518	470	480
Colo.	3,338	4,110	5,340	418	400	500	3,192	3,710	4,840
Utah	3,538	5,700	5,700	2,760	3,800	3,300	1,760	1,900	2,400
Wash.	23,570	31,300	28,900	22,820	27,100	23,100	6,020	4,200	5,800
Oreg.	18,200	23,900	21,300	19,060	21,700	18,600	2,250	2,200	2,700
Calif.	23,290	17,000	25,600	26,200	17,000	25,600	---	---	---
12 States	154,968	116,510	205,030	81,270	74,750	84,050	90,590	41,760	120,980

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop	Condition 1944			Production 1/		
and	Average	1943	1944	Average	1943	Indicated
State	1933-42	1943	1944	1933-42	1943	1944
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	80	87	85	2/26,830	2/36,700	---
Not dried)				11,940	23,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	55	52	37,600	53,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	54	53	62	13,390	16,000	20,700
WALNUTS:						
California	77	78	84	50,740	58,000	65,000
Oregon	70	70	82	3,910	5,300	7,100
2 States	--	77	84	54,650	63,300	72,100
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	80	91	85	2,367	6,200	6,000
Washington	3/76	78	77	408	830	860
2 States	--	89	84	2,775	7,030	6,860
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	59	56	69	1,633	4,200	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Dry basis.

3/ Short-time average.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average	1941	1942	1943	Indicated
	1933-42				1944
Tons					
Fresh Basis					
APRICOTS:					
California	216,500	198,000	204,000	80,000	302,000
Washington	12,310	14,600	21,000	15,400	22,200
Utah	3,165	1,300	3,100	10,100	5,900
3 States	231,975	213,900	228,100	105,500	330,100
PLUMS:					
Michigan	5,040	6,900	5,300	3,400	6,200
California	64,300	71,000	72,000	76,000	73,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	16,670	21,000	18,200	7,800	21,200
Washington, all	28,200	22,300	24,600	23,700	26,700
Eastern Washington	14,170	14,800	17,200	11,800	17,600
Western Washington	14,030	7,500	7,400	11,900	9,100
Oregon, all	97,730	69,400	70,500	104,000	53,200
Eastern Oregon	13,470	15,400	15,500	10,200	13,000
Western Oregon	84,260	54,000	55,000	93,800	40,200

Dry Basis 2/

California	195,200	178,000	171,000	196,000	163,000
------------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions or scarcity of harvest labor.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition 1/			
	Average	1942	1943	1944
	1933-42			
Percent				
ORANGES:				
California, all	73	74	80	80
Navels & Misc. 2/	72	74	84	72
Valencias	74	74	77	84
Florida, all	72	74	72	77
Early & Midseason	--	74	73	77
Valencias	--	73	71	78
Texas, all 2/	65	72	74	82
Arizona, all 2/	72	73	83	83
Louisiana, all 2/	76	90	61	80
5 States	72	74	77	79
TANGERINES:				
Florida	61	74	46	79
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	63	69	57	72
Seedless	--	70	64	74
Other	--	68	54	71
Texas, all	59	67	57	79
Arizona, all	73	52	85	78
California, all	74	77	81	79
Desert Valleys	--	77	81	84
Other	--	77	81	76
4 States	63	67	60	75
LEMONS:				
California	73	75	79	77
LIMES:				
Florida	68	70	62	77

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

PECANS

State	All varieties			Improved varieties 1/		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1943	Indic.	Average	1943	Indic.
	1933-42		1944	1933-42		1944
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	442	575	462	2/ 12	12	10
Missouri	880	1,400	620	28	52	20
North Carolina	2,247	2,700	2,726	1,946	2,380	2,399
South Carolina	2,179	3,650	2,750	1,868	3,175	2,390
Georgia	19,632	30,500	30,160	16,694	25,620	25,334
Florida	2,989	4,524	5,280	1,764	2,579	3,168
Alabama	6,996	10,500	9,280	5,575	8,300	7,331
Mississippi	5,565	9,000	7,800	3,127	5,300	4,602
Arkansas	3,545	4,600	3,150	470	1,200	790
Louisiana	7,645	9,500	11,285	2,094	2,620	3,453
Oklahoma	15,410	26,000	22,500	726	1,550	1,350
Texas	24,480	26,000	36,750	1,658	3,900	5,512
12 States	92,010	128,949	132,763	35,958	56,688	56,359

State	Wild or seedling varieties		
	Production		
	Average	1943	Indicated
	1933-42		1944
	Thousand pounds		
Illinois	432	563	452
Missouri	851	1,348	600
North Carolina	301	320	327
South Carolina	311	475	360
Georgia	2,938	4,880	4,826
Florida	1,225	1,945	2,112
Alabama	1,421	2,200	1,949
Mississippi	2,439	3,700	3,198
Arkansas	3,075	3,400	2,360
Louisiana	5,552	6,880	7,832
Oklahoma	14,684	24,450	21,150
Texas	22,822	22,100	31,238
12 States	56,052	72,261	76,404

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

as of
August 1, 1944

CROP REPORTING BOARD

State : Milk produced per milk cow in : "Grain" fed per : Milk cows on
 and : herds kept by reporters 1/ : milk cow 1/ 2/ : farms, number
 : August 1 : August 1 : August 1 : June 1 : August 1 : June 1944 as % of
 Div. : Av. 1933-42 : 1943 : 1944 : 1944 : 1944 : June 1943 3/

	Pounds			Pounds		
Me.	15.9	17.8	19.2	4.8	4.7	104
N.H.	16.0	15.6	17.0	4.8	4.5	101
Vt.	15.4	18.1	17.1	4.6	4.5	103
Mass.	18.2	17.6	19.2	6.1	6.0	101
Conn.	18.1	20.7	18.0	5.4	5.7	103
N.Y.	17.7	18.4	19.0	4.5	4.5	102
N.J.	20.0	20.8	20.7	6.7	7.6	101
Pa.	17.6	17.7	17.9	5.7	5.4	103
N. Atl.	17.57	18.32	18.49	5.0	5.0	102.4
Ohio	16.6	16.7	16.1	3.9	4.6	103
Ind.	15.6	16.2	15.7	3.5	4.3	102
Ill.	15.4	15.9	16.1	4.3	4.3	101
Mich.	18.0	19.5	18.8	3.6	3.7	104
Wis.	17.8	18.6	18.6	3.2	2.9	103
E. N. Cent.	16.93	17.69	17.38	3.6	3.7	102.7
Minn.	15.6	16.9	15.4	2.7	1.5	101
Iowa	14.9	16.3	16.3	4.2	3.2	99
Mo.	11.5	12.5	12.2	2.3	2.6	105
N. Dak.	15.1	17.3	14.5	2.5	1.6	99
S. Dak.	12.5	14.3	13.7	1.6	1.2	100
Nebr.	14.4	15.4	14.9	3.0	1.9	100
Kans.	13.3	13.5	14.1	3.1	4.0	99
W. N. Cent.	14.00	15.24	14.55	3.0	2.4	100.6
Md.	15.7	16.0	14.7	5.0	5.1	103
Va.	13.5	14.7	13.3	3.1	3.3	102
W. Va.	13.9	14.2	13.6	2.0	2.2	102
N. C.	13.2	14.2	14.3	3.6	3.7	105
S. C.	11.2	11.4	12.4	2.8	3.1	103
Ga.	9.6	10.3	9.3	3.0	2.9	102
S. Atl.	12.46	13.43	12.62	3.2	3.4	102.8
Ky.	13.4	14.0	12.1	2.3	2.6	104
Tenn.	12.1	12.5	11.6	2.5	2.9	104
Ala.	9.2	9.2	9.1	2.5	3.1	102
Miss.	8.1	7.5	8.2	2.0	1.9	102
Ark.	9.5	9.2	9.2	2.2	1.8	102
Okla.	11.3	10.9	10.7	2.0	1.6	101
Tex.	10.0	9.5	9.1	2.6	2.0	102
S. Cent.	10.44	10.67	10.14	2.3	2.1	102.3
Mont.	16.6	19.0	17.8	3.0	2.7	99
Idaho	19.4	20.5	20.1	2.7	2.4	101
Wyo.	15.6	16.5	17.1	2.7	2.1	102
Colo.	15.5	17.5	17.0	4.1	2.7	101
Wash.	19.8	20.8	20.7	3.9	4.6	99
Oreg.	18.4	20.2	19.9	3.8	3.7	99
Calif.	19.2	21.2	21.5	3.4	3.4	100
West.	17.59	19.33	19.22	3.4	3.3	99.9
U. S.	14.66	15.55	15.15	3.30	3.13	101.8

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U. S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States now shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

3/ Based on reports for about 140,000 farms collected largely through cooperation with the Rural Mail Carriers.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

as of
August 1, 1944

Washington, D. C.,

August 10, 1944

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on		Eggs per		Total eggs produced			
and	hand during July		100 layers		During July		: Jan. to July incl.	
Division	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,890	1,506	1,631	1,600	31	24	246	235
N. H.	1,493	1,568	1,507	1,562	22	24	194	223
Vt.	780	777	1,711	1,730	13	13	106	113
Mass.	3,782	3,200	1,463	1,544	55	49	499	518
R. I.	352	335	1,445	1,587	5	5	45	48
Conn.	2,197	2,122	1,494	1,488	33	32	270	290
N. Y.	10,838	10,756	1,553	1,624	168	175	1,351	1,461
N. J.	5,293	5,204	1,423	1,469	75	76	624	671
Pa.	13,974	14,556	1,513	1,507	211	219	1,763	1,882
Atl.	40,599	40,024	1,510	1,542	613	617	5,098	5,441
Ohio	14,947	15,126	1,497	1,451	224	219	1,853	1,972
Ind.	10,732	10,336	1,448	1,414	155	146	1,391	1,398
Ill.	15,967	16,509	1,333	1,321	213	218	1,872	2,019
Mich.	8,660	9,122	1,510	1,513	131	138	1,058	1,199
Wis.	12,054	13,440	1,556	1,519	188	204	1,499	1,656
W. Cent.	62,360	64,533	1,461	1,433	911	925	7,673	8,244
Minn.	19,630	19,726	1,550	1,513	304	298	2,418	2,593
Iowa	24,524	24,676	1,407	1,426	345	352	2,847	3,111
Mo.	17,938	17,706	1,364	1,383	245	245	2,103	2,239
N. Dak.	4,667	4,161	1,442	1,389	67	58	456	490
S. Dak.	6,374	6,878	1,426	1,410	91	97	722	806
Nebr.	10,800	11,059	1,429	1,417	154	157	1,354	1,442
Kans.	13,050	12,450	1,345	1,407	176	175	1,593	1,597
W. N. Cent.	96,983	96,656	1,425	1,430	1,382	1,382	11,493	12,278
Del.	702	756	1,395	1,438	10	11	85	93
Md.	2,473	2,702	1,345	1,373	33	37	284	309
Va.	6,274	6,529	1,311	1,302	82	85	707	734
W. Va.	3,140	3,136	1,457	1,404	46	44	375	378
N. C.	7,554	7,760	1,175	1,119	89	87	722	721
S. C.	2,804	2,971	1,035	1,060	29	31	232	248
Ga.	5,926	6,002	1,054	1,079	62	65	496	506
Fla.	1,604	1,396	1,187	1,147	19	16	162	151
S. Atl.	30,477	31,252	1,214	1,203	370	376	3,063	3,140
Ky.	7,780	7,238	1,308	1,246	102	90	919	902
Tenn.	7,857	7,564	1,243	1,197	98	91	830	833
Ala.	6,458	5,914	1,159	1,144	75	68	557	532
Miss.	5,852	5,993	924	955	54	57	469	488
Ark.	6,150	6,653	1,097	1,085	67	72	567	590
La.	3,726	3,982	936	936	35	37	285	304
Okla.	9,550	9,727	1,178	1,274	112	124	1,108	1,193
Tex.	22,438	24,568	1,221	1,184	274	291	2,352	2,525
S. Cent.	69,811	71,639	1,170	1,159	817	830	7,087	7,361
Mont.	1,594	1,614	1,463	1,457	23	24	175	186
Idaho	1,746	1,832	1,494	1,476	26	27	207	231
Wyo.	663	656	1,504	1,500	10	10	75	78
Colo.	2,804	3,355	1,472	1,451	41	49	347	364
N. Mex.	1,040	1,010	1,277	1,358	13	14	105	110
Ariz.	496	468	1,206	1,271	6	6	54	53
Utah	1,883	2,161	1,364	1,569	26	34	218	252
Nev.	221	249	1,395	1,457	3	4	25	28
Wash.	5,140	4,881	1,584	1,612	81	79	629	611
Oreg.	2,612	2,706	1,569	1,609	41	44	339	350
Calif.	12,977	13,332	1,370	1,578	178	210	1,412	1,560
West.	31,176	32,264	1,437	1,553	448	501	3,586	3,823
U. S.	331,406	336,368	1,370	1,377	4,541	4,631	38,000	40,293

